Lewis Tappan's,
A Present from
Charles Stuart
May 1834.

Female Society,

FOR

THE RELIEF OF NEGRO SLAVES.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE SOCIETY'S

ALBUM.

Extracts from the Jamaica Gazettes are placed in the Work-bags, Albums, Portfolios, &c. &c. of this Society, to show from the Planters' own statements, *in their own authentic records*, the sufferings which our present system of Colonial Slavery must produce. For instance, if we see whole columns filled with advertisements of runaway Slaves in one week's Jamaica Gazette, and many of them described by their brand-marks, and wounds, and mutilations, and the indelible marks of the lacerations of the cart-whip, we must be sure that great cruelty exists, although we ourselves may not have met with those who have witnessed it. If we see a Negro *boy*, or *girl*, put up for sale by themselves, and other Slaves to be sold "in families, or so much, and such *part* or *parts* thereof, as shall be sufficient," &c. we must perceive that the tenderest ties of nature are still wrenched asunder, and the feelings of the wretched sufferers no more regarded than those of the beasts of the stall.

Clarkson's "Argument" is founded on similar facts, from a former Jamaica Gazette. His reasonings are, for the most part, closely applicable to any Gazette of a subsequent date issuing from the same quarter.

The account of a "Shooting Excursion," also taken from the Planters' own Gazettes, proves that the Negro can be as industrious as the European, when *free*, and when labour is not a badge of Slavery. It proves likewise the *demoralizing influence* of the *system* now existing, as it affects the white population, and that Mr. Canning had good reason to admonish us, "Trust not the Masters of Slaves in what concerns legislation for Slavery."

As soon as it can be procured, the picture of a Slave Sh'p will be added to the contents of the Work-bags, Albums, Portfolios, &c. &c. It is hoped that it may realize to many, some of the cruel sufferings inflicted on the African race so long, and still so "remorselessly oppressed"* by Christian Europe. It may remind us of our *former* guilt, *still present before God*, and of our *continued* guilt in still permitting the Slave Trade to be carried on in the Mauritius. It may remind the Masters of Slaves in what manner they originally obtained possession of their Captives, and that to deny freedom to the Slave till he has paid the price of it with his own blood and sinews, is only to add a continually increasing load of guilt to that which has been already accumulated.

It is hoped that the books intended for children, may help to lead the rising generation to grow up devoted, as one man, to the entirely effacing of this foul stain from the national character.

Should any Lady become interested for her fellow-subjects, the British Slaves, and be inclined to "remember those in bonds as bound with them, and those that suffer adversity, as being herself also in the body;" (Heb. xiii. 3,) should she desire that *her own sex* may no longer be treated as brutes, no longer be bought and sold, and marked like cattle, which the *Planters'* own Gazettes *incontrovertibly prove that they are*, let her look around the circle of her own relatives and acquaintance, to discover if there be not at least *one* person who may be awakened to compassionate, and assist, and plead for, our unhappy Slaves, who, living under our dominion, *are not protected by our laws*, but receive from civilized, enlightened, Christian, Britain, whatever is most painful, humiliating, and dishonouring, in the bitter cup of Slavery.

The Money raised by the sale of the Society's Work-Bags, Albums, Portfolios, &c. &c. is employed in
CIRCULATING INFORMATION
In relieving
NEGLECTED AND DESERTED NEGROES,
And in promoting the
EDUCATION OF BRITISH SLAVES.

☞ *The Depository of the Society is at Mr. Benjamin H. Cadbury's, Birmingham; where Subscriptions are received and the documents mentioned in the 6th Resolution are furnished for general circulation.*

* Southey.

Printed on behalf of the Society, by Richard Peart, 38, Bull-street, Birmingham.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE

ROYAL GAZETTE.

JAMAICA: PUBLISHED BY ALEX. AIKMAN, JUNIOR,

PRINTER TO THE KING'S *MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.*

VOL. L. FROM SATURDAY, MARCH 1, TO SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1828. No. 10.

DEMERARA,

GEORGE-TOWN, JANUARY 30.

The Right Hon. W. Huskisson.—We have great pleasure in copying a piece of censure on this Statesman from the Edinburgh Review for October last, because the grumbling of the abolitionists tends to counterbalance the anger of the Jamaicans. Mr. Huskisson, in truth, stands pledged, in some sort, to maintain the rights of *these* Colonies by the speech alluded to.—Assailed at once by opposite clamours, we must infer that Mr. Huskisson possesses more intelligence, and a higher sense of justice, than either party of clamourers allow. We extract from the Review, which marvels greatly that Mr. Huskisson could not descry the penacea of "free labour" in regions, where it does not exist:—

"We are disposed to attribute to a forgetfulness of these plain principles the course, which had been pursued by Mr. Huskisson, who appears in some degree to have thrown the broad shield of his influence over a system completely at variance with his general principles, not only in the last debate upon the question of the East-India trade, but also in a former debate on that subject, when he is reported to have said, that he 'knew opinions were entertained *out* of that House, but he was happy to say *not in it*, that low prices of produce were productive of benefit to the slaves.'"

In our humble opinion, there never was a time when conciliatory policy on the part of our Cabinet towards the Colonies was more necessary than at this moment. A display of justice is better than a display of power. Let us hope that our Secretary will discharge from the Colonial Office every one of those disorganizers, nick-named *Saints*. A step of this kind would act like oil upon angry waves. What do the Colonists want? To be let alone—to be secure in their property, that they may cultivate their plantations in peace. And this negative boon the disturbers will not suffer them to enjoy.—Mr. Huskisson must, and we trust will, call off the pack of beagles. Our excuse for the anxiety we feel, exists in the ferment of Canada and Jamaica. We sincerely wish for the *integrity* of the British Empire—but not its enthralment.

FEBRUARY 1.

EARL BATHURST.—If the detestation of an abused people be any punishment, Lord Bathurst ought to feel himself in purgatory. The Spaniards were a proverb for tyranny, when they pulled up tobacco plants, and hewed down vines and olives, in Mexico and in South-America, where the latter were forbidden, or the former exceeded the number *allowed, by law*. But a *Spanish* minister never disallowed the culture of sugar-cane, indigo, coffee, cocoa, or cotton—no, nor of tobacco itself, where a licence was had for cultivating it, which was the case in every province. It was reserved for an English Colonial Secretary to transcend all example in tyeing up the hands of the Colonist. A succinct narrative of his misdeeds, particularly before Mr. Canning's resolutions of 1823, would be new to most readers; but every occurrence since that time is too notorious to bear repetition. An account of his proceedings under Canning's resolutions, was laid before Parliament, at its last sitting, by Mr. I——s, from official papers. So that ground is beaten. Perhaps, however, nothing new can now be said; and we are cloyed with what is trite.

Two or three circumstances, properly considered, ought to inspire hopes at present:—1st, The sacredness of *meum* and *tuum*, which puts estates beyond any power on earth. 2d, That very odium, which is attached to the name of Bathurst, must deter his successors from treading in his steps. 3d, The noble stand made by Jamaica will give Mr. Huskisson full opportunity to review the past, and to perceive the precipice over which the Anti-Colonists are endeavouring to push him. And 4thly, The plight of the finances and currency in the United Kingdom ought speedily to occupy, in all their extent, the superabundant wisdom and patriotism of the whole corps of Saints or Anti-Colonists.

Let us therefore be tranquil and confident, but not supine. That Lord Bathurst *deserves* impeachment we never doubted; yet how few ever receive what they deserve! Lord Charles Somerset, perhaps, merited death for his tyranny at the Cape of Good Hope; but not a man was found to move an impeachment! Warren Hastings had earned a dozen of deaths, were they possible, by his crimes in India. And what was the issue of his memorable trial of seven years and three months?

"On the 25th April, 1795, the Lord Chancellor thus addressed the great culprit:—Mr. Hastings—the House of Lords, after a very minute investigation, have acquitted you of all the charges of high crimes and misdemeanours preferred against you by the Commons, and every article thereof; and you and your bail are discharged, upon paying your fees."

Since that time, Marquis Wellesley most richly merited the scaffold* by *his* crimes on the same theatre; yet Lord Grenville and the oligarchy screened him from the penalty—nay, from trial! An indignant Press may hold up an evil-doer to reproach—impartial history may consign him to infamy; but this is all.

It would be unjust and impolitic to prejudge the present Secretary; but it is necessary to let him know the real opinions and feelings of the Colony by a public meeting. No time ought to be lost, if it be intended that the voice of Demerara shall be heard during the coming Session of Parliament.

* See Mr. Paull's charges.

Ellerton and Henderson, Printers, Gough Square, London.

ANOTHER PRECIOUS DOCUMENT.

(From the "Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter," for November, 1827.)

"The report of the Bishop of Barbados is still more meagre than that of his brother Bishop, consisting of little more than proposals for building Chapels and Parsonage Houses, and Memorials to the Secretary of State for public money, to aid in defraying the cost of their erection.—Schools and places of worship are spoken of, as *about* to be established; but we hear of scarcely any actually in operation, excepting one erected, on his estate in St. Vincent's, by Mr. Wilson the Member for York, who, it seems, is a Planter of that island. The Legislatures of several of the islands have also been voting sums of money in aid of the funds for erecting Places of Worship, Parsonages, &c.

"It seems to be the policy of the Bishops to say nothing of the people of their Diocese but what is favourable. We hear much of their good *dispositions*, their liberal *intentions*, their *kindnessess*, and *courtesies;* but not a word of opposition or counteraction. In pursuance of this policy, a strict silence has been observed as to what passed during the Bishop's visit to Demerara, and his rude reception there; and not one syllable has been allowed to transpire of the difficulties experienced in Barbados, where the instruction, of which so hopeful a promise was given in the report of last year, has been retrograding, instead of advancing. In that report the Bishop spoke, in high terms of satisfaction, of the efforts making by the Rector of St. Lucy's parish, the Rev. Mr. Harte, for the improvement of the Slaves, all of whom, with scarcely an exception, were then stated to be under religious instruction. Since that time, however, these fair appearances have vanished; and Mr. Harte, for no cause but his zeal in the performance of his duty, has become a proscribed man, the only Planter in the parish, who continued to admit him to his estate, Mr. Leacock, having, on that account, been in a manner excluded from society. It may be unfair to blame the Bishops for their silence on such points; but then let us at least understand the principles on which their reports are framed. For, of course, it is only by knowing the whole of the case, that a just estimate can be formed of the real progress which is making; and it is clear, that if only the favourable side of things be exhibited, and the unfavourable be systematically withheld, Parliament, and the public, will, in

fact, though not in intention, be widely misled.

"It appears that it must have been on some such principle as this, that the Bishop's relation composed his 'Six Months' Tour in the West-Indies;' and the effect of which, therefore, (whatever may have been the writer's purpose and motive, which we mean not to arraign,) has been, undoubtedly, greatly to deceive and mislead the public.

"Nothing can be clearly and satisfactorily known respecting the progress of education and instruction, until the Bishops shall require from all their Clergy, Catechists, and Teachers, periodical returns, detailing all the particulars necessary to be known; such as will admit of its being ranged in a regular, prescribed, tabular form, so as to obviate the vagueness and indistinctness, which attach to the present mode of communication. And such returns are due to Parliament and the public, who are defraying much of the expense of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and of the plans formed for the diffusion of religious knowledge among the Slaves.

"What, then, is the result of all the hopes and promises held out to us in the Session of 1826? Bitter disappointment. The contemptuous and contumacious rejection on the part of the Slave-holders of every overture of mercy,—the fatal prolongation, for an indefinite period, of that murderous system, which has so long been desolating one of the fairest portions of the Globe. Can we remain satisfied with this result? It is impossible. At least, if our fellow-men must continue miserably to perish by inches under the scourge, to glut the cupidity of those whose gains, drawn from our pockets, enable them to controul the Councils of the Empire;—if we cannot induce Parliament to protect 820,000 of the King's subjects from the cruelty and rapacity of which they are the admitted and innocent victims;—if we cannot succeed in our efforts to abolish those fiscal regulations by which we are made to indemnify the Slave-holder for his merciless and lavish waste of life, and to save him from the effect of all those outrages on law and justice, on religion and humanity, which render Colonial Slavery, if not the greatest stain which has ever disgraced the deliberate choice of a nation calling itself Christian: if this is to be, then must those, who have united to abolish this evil, *bethink themselves of the means, to which they may most promptly and concurrently resort.—But this grave question must be reserved for another occasion. In the mean time, let us be vigilant.*"

This "Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter" also treats largely of, and in very calumniating terms on, the Returns made of the condition, &c. of the Slave population in Trinidad, in which his Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford and his Council are by no means neglected. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, too, has not escaped its saintly notice, whilst the Lord Bishop of Barbados has come in for his share of invective. The work then concludes with a string of fifteen resolutions, characteristic of the future intentions of the Institutionists, and a display of their pious purposes and benevolence towards their Black brethren. From the very short time we were in possession of the work we were unable to dissect this precious morceau; but, from what we have seen in it, we must pronounce it one of the vilest publications that has ever yet fallen under our notice.

A Negro man named Anthony, belonging to Fuller's Pen, in the parish of St. Dorothy and who was concerned in the rebellious conspiracy in 1819, in Healthshire Hills, St. Catherine's, and one of those for apprehending whom that Parish offered a reward of Fifty Dollars, was brought to the Peace-Office in Spanish-Town a few days ago, having been secured, after a severe struggle, by three Negroes, and committed to gaol for trial. It was proved by the Overseer of the property, to which he belongs, that he had been runaway upward of ten years.

[The following advertisements of Unclaimed Runaways, who are to be sold to the highest and best bidder, for payment of their fees, appear in this single week's Gazette; viz. :—]

Spanish-Town Workhouse,

William, a Coromantee, 5 feet 2½ inches, deep countenance, elderly, nearly all his teeth are lost, to Robert Wm. Harris, Esq., St. Thomas in the Vale Oct. 13

Jenny, an old Negro woman, a Congo, 4 feet 10¼ inches, lost the sight of her left eye, to the estate of the late Mr. William Hurst —

James Denton, a Creole 5 feet 10 inches, broad shoulders, to Turnbull's pen, St. Catherine's 22

George, a young Creole boy, 4 feet 10¾ inches, has a very black skin, and long tapering fingers, to a Mr. Byfield, Lucky-valley plantation, St. Mary's, now states his real name to be James Williams, and that of his master's to be Thomas Hare, overseer on Gray's Inn, near Annotto-Bay, St. George's 31

Maria, a young Creole Negro girl, 5 feet 2½ inches, very artful appearance, narrow thin visage, first said she belonged to a Miss Charlton, afterwards to a Miss Brown, a Black person, Rosemary-lane, Kingston, who lives near to Miss Caldwell, a person of Colour Nov. 1

Robert, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, round visage, has a small scar on left eye-bone, and one of his lower front teeth is lost, to Thomas Davies, Esq., St. Ann's; he is now found to be the property of Lawrence R. Stephens, Esq., Bariffe Hall, St. Mary's 9

T. RENNALS, Sup.

Kingston Workhouse.

William, a young Creole Negro Man, 5 feet 5½ inches, has a large ulcer on the inside of the small of the right leg, and when received was all over breaking out with the itch; he says that he did belong to a Black man, named John Black, who had a small settlement in the mountains of Hanover, and who has been dead between two and three years; and, being the only slave he had, after his death he had no person to take notice of him when he became sickly. He gave himself up Oct.

Jane Richards, a young Creole Negro woman, 5 feet, marked CR on right shoulder, is very sick, and two of her upper front teeth are lost, to the estate of a Miss Ann Richards, a person of Colour, late of Spanish-Town, dec. committed 6

Thomas Kelly, alias James Robson, an old grey headed Negro man, a Congo, 5 feet 6½ inches, marked apparently PO on left shoulder; he says, that he was a pioneer of the 5th West-India regiment, at Barbados, under the latter name, and, with a number of others, was bought out of a Guineaman at that Island many years ago; that some years afterwards, when a party of the regiment (of which he was one) was ordered down to the Bay of Honduras, he deserted, and got down to this island in a merchant-vessel, which arrived at Port-Morant, and has ever since been going about as a free person; he acknowledges that the receipt he produced from the Secretary's Office, dated in 1816, for a manumission left to be recotded, he picked up at Morant-Bay, and which he made use of as a pass and protection for himself, committed the 8

William Roberts, a Creole Negro Man, 5 feet 1 inch; some of his teeth are decayed, and one of his upper front is lost, to the estate of the late Mary-Ann Croft, dec., who resided at a small settlement called Garden-Hill, St. John's, committed 20

John, a Moco, 5 feet 4 inches, an old man, marked IC on shoulders and left breast, all his upper and many of the lower teeth are lost, says, that his master's name was Watson, and that he lived at the man of war pump, but has been dead many years, since which time he has had no person to take notice of him, and has been working about to maintain himself in the best way he could; committed 21

Jane, a young Creole Negro Woman, 5 feet 3½ inches, to the estate of the late Mrs. Charlotte Gardner, a person of Colour, late of Hannah's Town, dec.; says, that Miss Mary Whittle is her trustee; committed 22

Edward Lee, a likely young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 10 inches, to the estate of a Mr. George Lee, deceased, who kept a small provision-shop at Annotto-Bay, St. George's, and has been dead about eleven months, since which he has had no person to take notice of him, which induced him to give himself up; he has since said that his said owner once lived at Montego-Bay, and afterwards was overseer on a small pen, called Stirling-Castle, in St. James's, but that he put him to work on board the drogging sloop Lydia, Capt. Lauchlain, with whom he continued two or three years, until the death of his master, at which time the Captain discharged him 29

Eliza, a Mungola, 4 feet 9 inches, marked apparently MF on the right shoulder, has country marks about her body, and is elderly, to Miss Mary Broadber, a person of Colour, Kingston; committed Nov. 20

Maria, a Creole Negro woman, 5 feet 2½ inches, a little pock-pitted, two of her upper teeth are lost, has lost the use of her right arm, is lame in the left hip and leg, and has an impediment in her speech, which prevents her being understood, without great difficulty, she said that she was free; but it has since been understood that she belongs to Kelly's estate, St. Dorothy's; committed 21

Thomas, a Creole Negro man, 5 feet 6 inches, marked RI on the right shoulder, two of his upper front teeth and four of his right toes are lost, and has a sore on the small of his right leg, to Mrs. Jackson, widow, Argyle pen, St. Andrew's 28

Cecelia, a young Creole Negro woman, 5 feet 1 inch, to Miss Ann Robertson, a person of Colour, who resides at Mill's Hall plantation, belonging to Mr. Alex. Robertson, St. Thomas' in the Vale. —

HENRY BROUGHTON, Sup.

St. Andrew's Workhouse.

Hardery, a young Creole lad, 5 feet 1½ inch, has a blister mark on back, an old cut on left cheek, with a bad ulcer on right leg, to Dr. Conroy, Kingston Oct. 22

Edward, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, has lick marks on his back, two of his lower front teeth are lost, and is rather elderly, and afflicted with rheumatic pains, to James Wiles, Esq., Holywell Mount plantation, in this parish; now says he belongs to John Wiles, Esq., Bryan's Hill, Port Royal Mountains; it is now understood that he belongs to Leith-Hall estate, St. Thomas in the East. Nov. 1

Cindo, a Mungola, 5 feet 3½ inches, elderly, has French marks (not plain) on right breast, and the scar of an old sore on the outer part of the left leg near his ancle, to Walter Scott, Esq., Llandewy estate, St. David's 11

Hardtimes, alias Jack Fowles, a Creole Negro Man, 5 feet 1½ inch, has marks of flogging on his back, and the scar of an old sore on right shin, to Pen Hill Plantation, Port Royal Mountains Nov. 13

Alexander, a Creole Boy, 4 feet 8¼ inches, has several lick marks on his right shoulder, and a scar from a burn on his right wrist, to Miss Bailey, Kingston

Elizabeth Williams, a Creole, 5 feet 1¾ inch, marked TS on right shoulder, and one of her upper front teeth is lost, to Hunterstone Plantation, Manchester, from which property she has been absent three years.

M. LYON, Sup.

Port Royal Workhouse.

Joan, an Eboe, 5 feet 1½ inch, no mark, to Mrs. Mary Clarke, Port Royal Nov. 15

MYER BENJAMIN, Sup.

Manchester Workhouse.

James Lambert, 5 feet 5 inches, from Gut-River.
William, a Congo, to a Mr. Mason, of St. Ann's.
Queen, to a Mr. Pattie, Vere.
John Elliston, to R. O. Perry, Esq.
James, a Creole, to Miss Booth, Gut-River.

J. S. CUMINE, Sup.

St. Mary's Workhouse.

Allick, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, marked BBT on right and WBT on left shoulder, to Miss Mary Williams, Duke Street, Kingston; taken up by the Maroons, and committed by Jasper Hall Livingston, Esq. Nov. 13

G. WHARAM, Sup.

Morant-Bay Workhouse.

John Vernal, or Vernon, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, marks of recent flogging on his back, says he formerly belonged to Chiswick estate, in this parish, but now to Mr. Lumsden, Ludlow plantation, St. Andrews Oct. 12

Edward, a Creole Sambo Boy, 5 feet 2 Inches, says he belonged to a Capt. Brown, now dead, who had a drogging vessel from the Ports of St. Ann's to Town; that he left him under the care of a Mr. Barton, who is also dead, and that he absconded from Mr. Barton's sister. Nov. 16

F. & J. MACDONALD, Sup.

St. Thomas' in the Vale Workhouse.

George Palmer, a Congo, 5 feet 2 inches, says he is free, but has no documents thereof April 12

Tom Park, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, says he is free, but has do documents thereof May 2

THOMAS EDBURY, Sup.

[We will take next another class of Sales, amounting, as will be seen in this one week, to a very considerable number.]

6–13 Woodhall, St. Dorothy's, Feb. 5, 1828.

TO BE SOLD, very reasonably, and part of the Purchase-money allowed to remain on good Security for a short time, INVERNESS Pen, situate in Clarendon, not more than 10 miles distant from any of the Wharves at Old-Harbour and Salt-River, containing 1900 Acres of Land, 440 Acres of which are in Guinea-Grass and Common Pasture, enclosed and subdivided by Stone Walls, binding easterly on Tobby Abbott's, southerly on Longville Park Pen, westerly on Woodland, and northerly on Lancewood-Valley, with a capital Dwelling-House, in excellent repair, with Out-Offices, &c. &c. The Property is well supplied with water by a Well and Machinery, in thorough repair, and several Ponds.—There are on it a great deal of Wood, fit for Carriages and Building, as well as Logwood; 46 prime NEGROES, among whom are several good Tradesmen and Penkeepers; also the STOCK thereon, with WAGGONS, &c. For further particulars please apply to the Subscriber. ALEX. BAYLEY.

JAMAICA, ss.—IN CHANCERY.

BRAVO vs. FEURTADO & al.

IN pursuance of the final Decree of this Honourable Court, pronounced in the above Cause on the twenty-fifth day of September last, I do hereby give notice, that, in default of payment by the Defendant Jacob Feurtado, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Feurtado, deceased, on or before the 25th day of March next, of the several Sums of Money therein and thereby directed to be paid, with Interest and Costs, I will forthwith thereafter, that is to say, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of the said month of March, between the hours of eleven and twelve in the forenoon, at Harty's [Denniston's] Tavern, in the City of Kingston, set up to Sale, and cause to be sold, at Public Outcry, to the highest and best bidder or bidders, and for the most monies that can be had or gotten for the same, all and singular the Plantation or Sugar-Work called GOLDEN SPRING, in the pleadings in this Cause mentioned, Land, Slaves, Cattle, Stock, and Premises, with all and singular the Appurtenances mentioned and comprised in the Indenture or deed of Trust, of date the twenty-fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, in the Pleadings mentioned, or so much and such part thereof as will be necessary for the purposes of the said Decree, and the Monies to arise from such Sale I shall pay and appropriate as therein and thereby directed. 1

Given under my hand, this fifth day of January, 1828.

HERBERT J. JAMES, M.C.C.

3 December 20, 1827.

FOR LEASE or SALE, CLAREMONT Pen, in the Parish of Port-Royal, containing 400 Acres of Land, of which 200 are in heavy Wood, abounding in valuable Timbers and Dye-Woods; the remainder in Cotton, Guinea-Grass, Common Pasture, and Ruinate. The Dwelling-house is comfortable, with suitable Out-offices, pleasantly situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Sea. This Property is well-calculated for a Breeding Pen, and, from the benefit of Water-carriage, the Wood Trade might be carried on to a great extent and profit. It is nine miles from Kingston, on the Windward Road. With the above may be had Ten well-disposed NEGROES, accustomed to the place. For further particulars please apply on the Property, or at the Courant and Advertiser Office.

10–13 March 8, 1828

TO BE SOLD, The LANDS comprising Fonthill Estate, in Blue-Mountain-Valley, St. Thomas' in the East, containing about 550 Acres, suitable for Canes, Provisions, or Pasture-Land, together with a run of 100 Acres, known by the name of Shooter's Hill, and calculated for Provisions or Pasture.

There is on the Land a comfortable Dwelling-House, with every convenience for a Settlement, either with the view of cultivating Provisions, or as a home for Jobbing Gang.

The Freehold will either be sold together or parcelled out, as may answer the convenience of intending Purchasers.

ALSO,

One Hundred and Forty well-disposed healthy NEGROES, to be sold in Families, or larger lots as may suit Purchasers. They will be delivered in June, and are well worth the attention of Planters and Jobbers, being a healthy set of people, and accustomed to all manner of Estates' labour.

LIKEWISE,

The CATTLE, MULES, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. &c. belonging to said Estate. If not sold by Private Bargain, these will be disposed of by Public Auction on the Premises, after the delivery of the Negroes. Particulars to be given in a future Advertisement.

Application may be made to Archibald Dick, Esq. Bransbury-House, St. David's, or to

DAVID & JAMES M'CUNN

10–11 Kingston, March 8, 1828.

VENDITIONIS returnable February Grand Court, 1828.

Parke & al. vs. M'Culloch, dec. in hands of Duncan exor.

Charles, a Black; aged 20 years.

Bury, John, & al. vs. Wm. Thos. Coupland & al.

Bryan, a Black, a Store-negro; aged 40 years.
George, ditto, a Wharf-negro; aged 40 years.

Isaacs, Ezekiel, vs. Isaac Dolphy.

Jenny, a Black, a Field-negro; aged 40 years.

De la Forestrie, Rosette, vs. William Case, dec.

A moiety of—

Sam Case, a Black, a carpenter; aged 30 years.
William Case, ditto, a caulker; aged 45 years.
John, ditto, ditto; aged 45 years.

Harris, Wm. & al. exors. vs. Wm. Henry Sowley & ux.

Sue, a Black, a field-negro; aged 45 years.
Sarah, ditto, ditto; aged 13 years.
Fatima, ditto, ditto; aged 7 years.
Quiz, ditto, a sawyer; aged 48 years.

VENDITIONIS returnable June Graud Court, 1828.

Harris, Wm. al. & exor. vs. Wm. Henry Sowley & ux.

Cupid, a Black, field-negro; aged 16 years.
Liddy, ditto, ditto; aged 10 years.
Boatswain, ditto, ditto; aged 52 years.
Lawrence, ditto, ditto; aged 57 years.
Dick, ditto, ditto; aged 50 years.
Sophia, ditto, ditto; aged 42 years.
Richard, ditto, ditto; aged 22 years.
Andrew, ditto, ditto; aged 16 years.
Eleanor, ditto, ditto; aged 18 years.
Cæsar, ditto, ditto; aged 13 years.
Nancy, ditto, ditto; aged 11 years.
Rosalie, ditto, ditto; aged 6 years.
Bob, ditto, ditto; aged 6 years.
Marcio, ditto, ditto; aged 1 year.

Fox, John, & al. vs. George Thompson.

Edward Wilson, a Black, a bricklayer; aged 55 years.

Maddan, Barnaby, vs. John E. Murray.

George, a Black, a carpenter; aged 20 years.

VENDITIONI returnable March Court of Common Pleas, 1828.

Susan, a Sambo, a drudge; aged 12 years.

TAKE NOTICE, That I shall put up to Public Sale, at Denniston's Tavern, on Monday the 24th inst. between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the abovementioned NEGROES, levied upon under and by virtue of the foregoing Writs of *Venditioni Exponas.*

WM. ROSE, D. M.

6–12. Kingston, Feb. 8, 1828.

FOR PUBLIC and POSITIVE SALE, at Miss Hately's Tavern, on Saturday the 29th of March next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, FAIR-PROSPECT Coffee-Plantation, containing about Three hundred Acres of land, with fifty effective and well-disposed SLAVES attached thereto. There are on the Property a good Dwelling-House, extensive Barbicues, and every requisite Out-Office; it is pleasantly situate about four miles from Yallahs-Bay, and commands an extensive view of the Sea.

At same time, will be sold, a Run of newly-opened Land, called EASTWOOD, containing about Eighty Acres, forty of which are in very fine Coffee, coming into full bearing, Ten Acres in young Coffee, and the remainder in Provisions, with Twelve Negroes. This Property, joining on Fair-Prospect, promises fair for a fine field of Coffee, would make the other a very advantageous purchase; and being surrounded by Sugar-Estates, Jobbing might be carried on to great advantage. Apply in Kingston to

JAMES BRYDON, or
JOHN NETHERSOLE & CO.

☞ Persons wishing to view the Property previous to the day of Sale will please make application to Mr. Wilkie, the Overseer.

*** Time will be given for a part of the Purchase Money, on giving approved security.

[We shall next transcribe the advertisements of Slaves who had absconded from their masters, or who, having been apprehended as Runaways, were lying in gaol during the same week, mixed up as they are in the original with the stray Cattle impounded during the same time.]

8 Lysson's Estate, St. Thomas in the East, Feb. 18, 1127.

ONE DOUBLOON REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in September last, a Creole Negro Woman named BESSEY, alias **ELIZABETH EDWARDS.** The said Woman was lately seen in Kingston. The above Reward of one Doubloon will be paid for lodging her in any Gaol or Workhouse in this Island, on applying to Messrs. Simpson, Taylor, and Co. Kingston, or here, to JOHN DOWNIE.

7 Manchester Workhouse, Feb. 12, 1828.

ABSCONDED from this Workhouse some years ago, the following SLAVES:

JENKIN, a Creole, formerly to Mr. Tabbernor; he has been frequently seen in Vere and in Manchester, exchanging sugar for coffee; he is short in stature, and of a black complexion.

CHARLES STUART, a Congo, is supposed to be harboured on or about Robertsfield Plantation, in Port-Royal Mountains, having formerly belonged to the Owner of that Property. This man is short and stout, and of a black complexion.

FRANCIS BRYAN, formerly to Bossue, in this parish; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and it is supposed that he is entertained by men of an opposite colour to himself.

PHILIP, a Nago, tall, and of a black complexion.

Any person securing either or the whole of these Deserters, and lodging them in any of the Workhouses in this Island, shall, if demanded, receive a suitable reward. J. S. CUMINE, Sup.

8-11 Westmorland Workhouse, Feb. 19, 1828.

ESCAPED from the Driver, where they were at work, the following NEGROES:

KING, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, a Convict, formerly to the Delve Estate.

SIDNEY, a Mundingo, 5 feet 9 inches, a Convict, formerly the property of Murdoch M'Kenzie, Esq.

A Pistole reward will be paid for lodging each of them in any Gaol or Workhouse in the Island.

ARCH. WEIR, Sup.

10 Hanover Workhouse, Feb. 19, 1828.

ESCAPED from the Old Church Yard, after digging a grave, the four following Negroes:

PHILIP, a kind of Sambo Creole, 5 feet 4¼ inches, marked apparently IC on right shoulder, wears whiskers, athletic, and full-faced. He was taken out of St. Andrew's Workhouse in October, 1826, and out of St. Elizabeth's in November following, by his former Master, Alexander Chambers, Esq., who had him tried and condemned to this Workhouse for life. He was chained to

GEORGE COLVIN, a Creole, about 5 feet 7 inches, sent in from Blenheim estate for punishment. He is a preacher amongst the Negroes *.

HECTOR, a Creole, 5 feet 7¼ inches, a stout likely Negro, marked apparently D on both shoulders, wants a tooth in front of his lower jaw; formerly belonging to George R. Morris, Esq. but now a convict for life; has a wife, a free woman, who lives near Adelphi, St. James's, to whom he will most likely resort. He was chained to

MUNGO REID, alias CHAWBONE, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, has a round lump on the pit of his stomach, resembling a bile. He is a plausible, artful fellow, to Mos. Leigh; said, when apprehended, that he had been put into Spanish-Town Workhouse, where he was sold out to a Mr. Marshal, dec. who left him free, and he passes himself as such amongst the Negroes.

A Pistole Reward will be given for apprehending either of the above Negroes, and lodging them in any Workhouse in this Island.

PATRICK LESLIE, Sup.

Kingston, March 7, 1828.

ABSCONDED about April or May last, a young Creole Negro Girl named CHARLOTTE, about five feet, is very plausible, her front teeth rather open, was lately seen on Chesterfield, in Vere, and at Old-Harbour. She may attempt to pass herself as free, as she once, upon a similar occasion, changed her name. Whoever will lodge her in any Gaol or Workhouse shall receive a Pistole Reward. JOHN HINDS.

Apprehended Deserters.

In St. Elizabeth's Workhouse.

John Martin, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, slender and actively made, marked apparently on left shoulder, wears a small ring in his left ear; when taken up he had a pass dated Kingston, Aug. 27th, and signed Thomas Wright; says that his father's name is John Thomas, a Free Black man, now living in Kingston, and that he is also free, but has no documents thereof. Nov. 24

Samuel Heath, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, marked IB (in one) on shoulders, to Spring Mount estate, the property of the late William Heath, Esq. Dec. 5

Sam, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, yellow complexion, many of his front teeth are lost, to Mr. Reader or Reddie, Lucca. Feb. 11

John, a Creole boy, 5 feet, to Mr. George Douglass, Point Hill, St. John's.

Maria, a Creole, 4 feet 11 inches, to Miss Jane Burkitt, Westmoreland. 13

In St. Mary's Workhouse.

Johanna James, a Creole, 5 feet 2¼ inches, to James Forbes, a Black man, Hog Hole, Clarendon. Jan. 21

Sophy, a Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, to James Buckmaster, Esq., Windsor Castle, St. George's. Feb. 5

Edward, a Creole, 5 feet 6¼ inches, has a very bad sore leg, formerly to Nutfield estate, but now to Anthony Gutzmer, Esq., Kingston; he was sold out of St. Andrew's Workhouse. —

Ann, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, marked HB on her left shoulders, to James Tulloh, Esq., Salt Ponds, St. Catharine's. 12

Charles Reid, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, marked LR on right shoulder and breast, to Miss Mary Ratigan, a person of Colour, near the Moneague James Betty, Esq., St. Ann's, is her trustee. —

Edward Beavor, a Sambo, 5 feet 6 inches, to St. Faith's, St. Ann's; William Angus, Esq, is his trustee. Feb. 23

Thomas Roach, 4 feet 11¼ inches, to Mr. Coomburgh, Carpenter, Belville, near Scott's Hall. 26

Edward, alias Joe M'Koy, 5 feet 2 inches, to Solomon Da Silva, Esq. Rio-Ho, St. Ann's. —

Humphrey, an Eboe, 5 feet 5¼ inches, marked WI on left, and YY on right shoulder, to Miss Mary Christian, or Mr. William Warren, a Mason, at the Moneague, St. Ann's. 27

Richard, a Creole, 5 feet 2½ inches, to Richmond coffee-plantation, near Halfway-tree, St. Andrew's. March 3

In Port-Royal Workhouse.

Eleanor, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, has blister marks between her shoulders, to Miss Elizabeth Walters, Spanish Town. Feb. 14.

In Clarendon Workhouse.

Bessy, a Creole, stout made, 5 feet 2¼ inches, marked HP on left shoulder, formerly to Miss Priscilla Parker, but afterwards to R. R. Parker, Esq., dec. Clerk of the Peace, Spanish-Town, and that Mr. Williams, of that place, is her trustee.

Edward Brown, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, to Mrs. Lyons, shopkeeper, Kingston.

Adam, alias Adam Davies, a Mandingo, 3 feet 3 inches, has country marks on face, marked apparently HR (in one) on left shoulder, says he formerly belonged to Mr. Harrison, Manchester, but now to Mr. Cohen, Kingston.

Charlotte, a Creole, 5 feet 1½ inches, formerly to a Miss Davies, dec. and that Mr. John Hinds, of the late firm of Smith Hinds, in Kingston, is her trustee.

Cromwell, 5 feet 4 inches, formerly to James Tabbernor, dec. but now to Thomas Tabbernor, Esq., near Milk River.

In St. George's Workhouse.

Billy Ellis, an elderly Creole, 5 feet, mark not plain on left shoulder, first joint of the little and next toes of his feet are lost, to Orange-Hill estate, St. Mary's. Jan. 17

Henry Oatman, a Mulatto Creole Boy, 4 feet 7 inches, scar of a sore on left foot, to Friendship estate, Trelawny. Feb. 4

William Fowles, a Coromantee, 5 feet 5½ inches, has a large ulcer on his left foot, was taken out of this Workhouse in June 1826, as belonging to Mr. Fowles, St. Thomas' in the East; apprehended at Eden estate, in this parish. 27

Robert M'Kay, a Creole boy, 4 feet 4 inches, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Mr. M'Cowsky, Content plantation, St. Mary's; he was formerly in this Workhouse, and was claimed and taken out by one Mr. George Wilson; sent in from Happy-Hut plantation, in this parish. March 3

In Westmoreland Workhouse, Feb. 26, 1828.

Phillis, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, to Haddo pen. Feb. 2

William, an Eboe, 5 feet 5 inches, to Mr. Wm. Higgins, a Cooper, near Green Island, Hanover.

Thomas Henry, a Creole, 5 feet 4¼ inches, to Mr. John Wedderburn, a Wharfinger, Salt Ponds, near Spanish-Town; now says that he belongs to Mr. David Carvalho, Rio-Bueno. 18

In Trelawny Workhouse.

Frederick Campbell, a jet-black Negro, 5 feat 5¾ inches, says he is an Accompong-Town Maroon; now says his mother, named Barbary, formerly belonged to Dugald Campbell, Esq. Lucea, from whom she purchased her freedom. Dec. 27

Bella, a Creole, 5 feet 1½ inch, to the estate of Mrs. Brodie, St. Ann's. Jan. 17

Tryal, alias John Shaw, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, rather of a sallow complexion, who alleges himself to be free, but has no document thereof. Feb. 15

John, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, to Petersfield estate, Westmoreland; he has lost the top of the thumb of the left hand. 24

Robert, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, to Mr. Hunter, mason 25

William Vassall, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, to Mr. Leonard Wade, St. Elizabeth's. 28

Thomas M'Kenzie, a Creole, 5 feet 2½ inches, to William Scarlett, Esq., St. Ann's. —

Sarah Anderson, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, marked AS on shoulders, says she belongs to a Free Black woman, named Mary Thomas, who resides near the Barracks, in Spanish Town. March 3

In Spanish-Town Workhouse.

James Kemble M'Hewan, 5 feet 3¼ inches, very dark complexion and artful appearance, marked apparently AM in one, on left shoulder (by whom it was done he does not know, but believes that his godfather, named Robert M'Hewan, must have done it), has a scar on his left eye-bone and on right instep, and short clumsy feet; says he is Bermudian born, and states that he is free, but has no document thereof. Oct. 18

Sampson, a Congo, 5 feet 4 inches, marked IF diamond between, on shoulders, lost the sight of his left eye, to one Mr. Fergusson, Pedro's. Dec. 7

Eleanor Dillon, a Moco, 4 feet 9½ inches, marked apparently MD on right shoulder, and apparently a little deranged, formerly to a Mr. Dillon, but now to a Mr. Goulburn, Withywood, or Vere. 24

William, a Congo, 5 feet 7 inches, weak and elderly, has a large scar on the upper part of his left

* Was *preaching* his crime?

wrist, which he states was caused by a shot he received whilst on board ship, country marks on his face, lost nearly the whole of his teeth, to a Mr. Lucas, residing near the man of war's pump, Kingston. Feb 15

William Harvey, an old emaciated Negro, says he is a Moco, 5 feet 3 inches, lost two toes of his left foot, large ulcer thereon, cast in the right eye, lost many of his teeth, to one Elias C. Harvey, late of Port Royal, who was drowned on his voyage to America, but who has a brother named George Harvey, a shopkeeper, now residing in Port Royal. 16

Lilly, a Mungola, 4 feet 3½ inches, marked WNY in one, on shoulders, to Mr. William Northover, in Port-Maria Bay. 21

Romeo, a Creole, 5 feet 9½ inches, prominent lips, bandy legged, scars on left shin, and a large one on his right side, occasioned, as he states, from a fall off a cocoa-nut tree when young, to Mr. Mitchell, a pilot, St. Ann's Bay, but was lately hired from himself by one Henry, who employed him in fishing about Mannatee Bay. 29

Thomas Henry, a Mungola, 5 feet ¾ of an inch, has a scar on right eye-bone and brow, to the above-named Henry, Mannatee Bay. —

In St. Ann's Workhouse.

Bessy, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, stout made, black complexion, says that she belonged to Mr. Samuel Smith, Sandy-Gut, St. Thomas' in the Vale, and that a Mr. Graham, residing on Guy's Hill, has a paper concerning her.

John Williams, a Coromantee, 5 feet 7 inches, stout made, black complexion, says he belongs to the 1st West-India regiment; committed by by G. F. Coward, Esq.

Charles, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, yellow complexion, slim made, to Dr. Towton, Hanover; committed by R. H. Z. Heming, Esq.

In Manchester Workhouse.

James Robinson, a Sambo man, 5 feet 9 inches, to a Mr. Grant, Morgan's Bridge, near Lucea.

Edward, a Boy, 5 feet, from Savoy, in Clarendon.

In St. Thomas' in the Vale Workhouse.

William Brown, a Nago, 5 feet 3½ inches, has a wooden leg, and country marks, to Mr. Wright, Mount Charles, St. Andrew's. Dec. 12

John Cowie, a Congo, 5 feet 2 inches, to Mr. Cowie, Mount-Rose, Above-Rocks. Feb. 2

Quaw, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, to Lloyd's estate, St. John's. 13

Sarah Brown, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, to Mrs. Lawrence, of Montego Bay, who is off the island, and left her to the care of Mrs. Paterson, also of Montego Bay, who died, since whose death she does not know to whom she belongs. 14

William Cunningham, a Chamba, 5 feet 6 inches, yellow complexion, country marks, marked apparently W on right shoulder, says he is a discharged soldier, but from what regiment he cannot tell; says that his documents are in the possession of a Mrs. Cunningham, Kingston. 22

William Edwards, a Creole, 5 feet 9 inches, to Mr. Adam Thoburn, Sandy River, Clarendon. —

Ann Roberts, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, Sambo complexion, says she is free, and that her documents is with Miss Jane Ainsley, Grange, near Rio Bueno; states Mr. Snowball, formerly overseer on Dumfries, Trelawny, to be her trustee, who now lives, she believes, near the Moneague. March 1

In Portland Workhouse.

Benjamin, a Nago, 5 feet 8½ inches, no mark, to Thomas Clavering, Esq., St. David's. Feb. 22

In Hanover Workhouse.

Billy, an Eboe, 5 feet 4 inches, to Mr. Sharpe, who formerly resided at Great River, but is now in Westmoreland. Feb. 10

Annie, a Creole girl, 4 feet 7½ inches, light complexion, to Fish-River estate. 14

John Raymond, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, marked M on shoulders, to Counsellor Richards of Mount Bay estate; Mr. Williams, Kingston, is his trustee. 18

Eliza, an Eboe, 4 feet 10 inches, marked HI on left shoulder, and IW on right, to Teresa Douie, of Colour, Savanna-la-Mar.

In St. James's Workhouse.

Robert Gallimore, a Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, a yellow-skinned man, says he formerly belonged to Hague estate, but now to Mrs. Phillips, at the Maroon Town; this Negro was reapprehended in Montego-Bay Barrack at my application, by the prompt and positive command of Capt. Levers, late in the evening of the 25th inst., and almost immediately after the said delinquent had made his escape through the connivance, and after the villany, of a prisoner, who had him in charge, under commitment of R. T. Downer, Esq., up to the Workhouse.

Strays.

In St. Elizabeth's Pound.

Feb. 25 Brown Mare, no mark, hind feet white; sent in from Breadnut Valley.

27 Bay Horse, marked IS, white feet, bald face; sent in from Mount Olive.

In St. Andrew's Pound.

Jan. 21 Red Cow, diamond mark apparently, tips of horns sawed, tip of right ear cut off; sent in by F. Hogg.

Feb. 21 Mouse-coloared She Ass, Spanish marks, scar on shoulder; sent in by J. F. Clarke.

March 1 Brown She Mule, pad and Spanish marks apparently, sore back; sent in by W. Duncan.

In Clarendon Pound.

Feb. 10 Small black Pony, docked tail, no brand marks; sent in from the Folly pen.

25 Chesnut Mare, white face, yellow mane, marked TH on near quarter; sent in from the Ramble estate.

In St. Mary's Pound.

Feb. 5 Bay Horse, small white spot on forehead, little white near the hoof of one hind foot; sent in from Agualta-Vale pen.

In St. Thomas' in the Vale Pound.

Small bay Mare, marked ND, in one; sent in by Mr. Stiff.

In St. Dorothy's Pound.

Dec. 9 Grey Horse, no mark; sent in from Nightingale-Grove.

Jan. 29 Brown She Mule, marked apparently JN above the knee; sent in from Clifford's.

Feb. 7 Dark bay Horse, black mane and tail, fore feet black, hind feet white, star on face, off ear lopped, no mark; sent in from Molly-Hill.

17 Dark brindle Cow, no mark; sent in from Cocoa-Walk.

In Vere Pound.

Feb. 10 Bay Filly, star on forehead, docked, saddle marks, marked apparently IB on near side.

15 Dark brown Cow, mark not plain, hip-shot. Young brown Steer, ear mark.

Apprehended Deserters.

In Morant-Bay Workhouse.

Charles Hall, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, to a Mr. Hall, a shoemaker, Harbour Street, Kingston. Jan. 1

Thomas Franklin, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, one of his upper jaw teeth is lost, has the mark of a blister on right shoulder, to the estate of Miss Jane Davidson, a Free Black woman, who resided in Wildman Street, Kingston, and that a Mr. Wm. Austin and John Bridford, Free Persons of Colour, of the same place, are his trustees, who gave him a pass, dated 12th April, 1827. 28

Sidney Tait, a Moco, 5 feet 1 inch, to Mr. Tait, Mount Charles, Port Royal. Feb. 2

William Banks, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, one of his upper front teeth is decayed, to the Hon. Henry Cox, Industry estate, St. Mary's. 21

Quaco, a Creole boy, 4 feet 11 inches, to Muirtown estate, Manchioneal. 26

Richard Gordon, 5 feet 3½ inches, a Creole boy, says he belongs to Muirtown estate, Manchioneal March 1

Strays in Morant-Bay Pound.

March 2 Grey Mare, Iron-grey Horse, Bay Colt, Iron-grey Horse (entire), Sorrel Mare, white feet — Sent in from Hall-Head estate.

In Kingston Workhouse.

John Williams, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 9 inches, mark not plain on right shoulder, formerly to David Aird, Esq. of this city, but now to Mr. John Fairweather, Savanna-la-Mar Dec. 15

Bessey, alias Betsey Grandison, a Papa, 5 feet 1½ inches, marked ISL on right shoulder, has country marks about her face and stomach, and has lost some of her teeth, to James Seton Lane, Esq. St. Thomas' in the Vale Jan. 9

Sarah Anderson, a yellow skin salt-water Creole Negro Woman, 5 feet 3¼ inches, marked apparently IG with another G below on shoulders, and a little pock-pitted, to Mr. Andrew Anderson, overseer on Gibralter estate, in St. George's 9

Alick, a dumb Negro boy, found wandering about the streets, to Molines estate, St. Andrew's, and received until applied for 14

Patrick Hearn, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 10¼ inches, to the estate of the late Daniel Hearn, Esq. Port-Antonio 31

William, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 7½ inches, marked TR on shoulders, one of his lower front teeth is lost, and is a little pock-pitted, his thumbs bend inwards, and the little finger of the left hand is crooked, to Mr. Coote, Savanna-la-Mar Feb. 14

William Ellis, a Creole Negro man, 5 feet 7½ inches, lost one of his upper front teeth, and some of the others are decayed, to Samuel Glanville, Esq. Green-Vale plantation, Manchester 15

Amelia, a Creole Negro girl, 4 feet 9 inches, to Mrs. Mary-Ann Bennett, Princess-Street —

Thomas Prince, an Eboe, 5 feet 4½ inches, has scars of old flogging on right shoulder, his right leg bends inwards at the knee, which causes him to limp in walking, to Miss Bridget Tyrrell, a Black woman, Port-Antonio; he gave himself up 17

Henry, alias Henry Thomas, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 5 inches, has a scar down the right side of his nose, committed as belonging to Mount-Charles, St. Andrews, but says that he belongs to a Mr. John Baptiste, who keeps a shop at Port-Maria Bay, St. Mary's 18

Susanna, a young Creole Negro woman, 5 feet, has a mole at the lower inner edge of the right cheek, to Moses Bravo, Esq. Hanover-Street 19

John, a Creole Negro boy, 4 feet 2½ inches, to Miss Elsey Brown Maxwell, a person of Colour Spanish-Town 25

James Marshall, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 3 inches, marked IS on shoulders, and has marks of flogging on his back, to Mr. Charles P. MacNally, Cottage pen, Manchester 26

Amelia, a young Creole Negro woman, 5 feet 3¼ inches, pock-pitted, her left leg is reduced from its natural size from a wound at the back of the small of the leg, to Mrs. Catherine Pitt, Kingston, 27

Adonis, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 2 inches, to Mr. Daniel M'Graw, St. Thomas' in the Vale, who took him out of this Workhouse only on the 23d inst. —

John, alias Thomas Rule, alias Thomas, a yellow skin Creole Negro man, 5 feet 7¼ inches, committed as belonging to Mr. M'Kenzie; he was sold out of this Workhouse on the 27th of Fe-

bruary, 1826, to Mr. Jacob Joseph Adolphus, Spanish-Town, and says that he now belongs to Mr. Daniel Saa, a mason, Spanish-Town March 4

James Rennie, a Creole Negro man, 5 feet 6 inches, to Mr. Robert Quelch, Port Morant —

Harry, a Creole Negro man, 5 feet 7 inches, to Mr. Charlton, a person of Colour, Spanish-Town 6

John Jones, a Creole Negro man, 5 feet 5 inches, marked GE on the left shoulder, and IF on the breasts, to Maurice Jones, Esq., Hartford estate, St. Thomas' in the East —

In St. Andrew's Workhouse, March 6, 1828.

Isabella Roberts, a yellow skin Eboe Negro woman, 5 feet 1¾ inches, HMR on shoulders, has country marks on her belly and temples, scars from old sores on her arms, and was taken out of this Workhouse on the 21st inst. to Mount-Charles plantation, Port-Royal mountains Dec. 6

James Moining, a Creole, 5 feet 7¾ inches, has a scar on the tip of his right shoulder and several small ones on face, marks of old sores on shins, and a fresh ulcer on the inner part of left ancle, says he is a Maroon, but which is doubted; he had a mahogany table in his possession when apprehended; committed by Dr. Mackglashan Jan. 1.

George, an Eboe, 5 feet 1¾ inch, elderly, grey-headed, marked SD on right shoulder, several of his upper front teeth are lost, and his right leg bends outwards, to Bushy-Park, St. Dorothy's 14

Sam, alias William Barnaby, a yellow skin Creole Negro, 5 feet 5¼ inches, has a scar on his nose and above his left eye, marks of old sores on his left shin, and is very plausible; he had a pass in his possession, signed Sarah Wilson, and dated 12th December, 1827, authorizing him to apprehend a runaway woman, to Seaman's Valley estate, St. Thomas' in the East 28

James Kenny, a Creole Negro boy, 5 feet ¾ inch, yellow skin, very plausible, has the mark of an old sore on the inner part of his left ancle, to Daniel Tabois, Esq., Brandon-Hill, Clarendon 30

Charles, alias Joseph Cornwall, an Eboe, 5 feet 8¼ inches, mark not plain on right shoulder, rather elderly, sickly appearance, has country marks on belly and forehead, and an ulcer on left leg, to Rock-River, St. Mary's Feb. 8

William Williams, alias Frederick Shreyer, a young Creole man, 5 feet 4 inches, has a scar on the inner part of left leg from the bite of a dog; says he is a Mulatto, but appears to be a Sambo, first said he was free, but now confesses that he belongs to Mr. Juline Ouchterlony, Liberty-Hall, Hanover 11

Davy, a Mungola, 5 feet 6 inches, country-marks on his shoulder and back, marks of a public flogging on his back, and an ulcer on his buttocks occasioned from a shot he received while thieving, formerly to Mr. John Taylor, but now to Miss Thomas, near the Race-Course, Kingston 16

Bristow, an Eboe, 5 feet 5 inches, has country-marks on temples, and a scar on the back of his neck, two of his upper and two of his lower front teeth are lost, to Mr. Beckford, Lincoln estate, Hanover 18

George, alias John M'Intosh, a stout Congo Negro man, 5 feet 4¾ inches, marked apparently RM, W on top, on right shoulder, a small scar on his back, and a rising like a wen, has two scars on his belly, and his left thumb has been injured by a hogshead on board a ship, several scars on legs, wears whiskers, and is very talkative, to the estate of Doctor Wright, dec, called Kensworth plantation, Manchester; he acknowledges having been absent two years 19

Louisa, a Mungola, 4 feet 9 inches, has a wart at the corner of her right eye, and country-marks on her back and temples, and a scar of an old ulcer on the outer part of left leg, to Mrs. Sanguinetti, Orange-Street, Kingston 20

Bessy, a Nago, a yellow skin Negro woman, 5 feet 2 inches, mark not plain on left shoulder, has country marks on her forehead, and many of her front teeth are lost, to Miss Sally Dice, of Port-Royal —

Richard Mendes, a Congo, 4 feet 11¼ inches, marked on left shoulder not plain, has country marks on temples, small finger on right hand is crooked, has an ulcer on the left, and mark of an old sore on right leg, to Mr. Mendes Solas, Kingston 23

John Beckford, a dark Sambo Creole boy, 4 feet 11¼ inches, has lost the third toe on right foot, to James Daly, Esq., Derry-Hill, plantation, Manchester —

Alexander Matthew, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, marked on left shoulder, not plain, has a bad ulcer on left ancle, and had on, when apprehended, an iron collar; says he belongs to a Capt. George, of the sloop George, of Port-Antonio —

Harry, a Creole boy, 4 feet 10 inches, has marks of the Yaws on legs, to Mr. Adam Thorburn, Top-Hill plantation, Clarendon 25

John, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, has lost the nails of his right and left small toes from the Yaws, a wen below his breast, and a small mark below his right eye, occasioned by a fall from a horse, to Miss Agnes J. Smith, St. Mary's 26

Kate, a Creole girl, 5 feet 1½ has a small scar on right shoulder, to Miss Mary Edwards, a person of Colour, King-street, Kingston, who hired her to a Miss Betsey Cunningham, Spanish-Town, from whom she absconded —

Billy, a Creole boy, 4 feet 5 inches, a little pock-pitted, has the mark of an ulcer on the outer part of his left leg, to W. Hyslop, Esq., Kingston, by whose order he was taken out of this workhouse on the 22d August, 1826 27

George Manning, alias George Watson, a Creole boy, 4 feet 4 inches, to Messrs. Watson and Williams, Kingston —

Lewis, a Creole, 5 feet 7½ inches, has a mark on centre of his back from the Yaws, an ulcer on right, and marks of an old sore on left leg, to Messrs. Simpson, Taylor, and Co., Hermitage coffee-plantation, St. George's 28

Elizabeth, an Eboe, 4 feet 6¼ inches, marked LE on shoulders and right breast not plain, has country marks on temples and forehead, several scars on left arm, marks of old sores on small part of right leg, with a sore on outer part of left leg, has lost the whole of her upper front teeth and most of her lower ones, to Mrs. Martha Hamilton, Falmouth; she was taken out of this Workhouse by order of Mr. Hamilton on the 5th October, 1827 —

John, a Congo, 5 feet, 7½ inches, apparently marked S on right breast, lost the greater part of his front teeth, has sores and old marks on shins, to Mrs. Nunes, who hired him to Mr. Moreno, King-street, Kingston March 3

Sarah Caldwell, a Coromantee, 5 feet 4½ inches, mark on right shoulder not plain, country marks below temples, to Turn-bull pen, St. Catherine's —

Eleanor, alias Leanty Thomas, a Creole, 5 feet 2½ inches, marked IOF A apparently on top of her right shoulder, has lost one of her upper front teeth, as also the great toe, the others are sore, with eliphantiasis on left leg, to Quebec estate, St. Mary's —

Peter, alias William Taylor, 5 feet 1½ inch, a yellow skin Creole Negro, is pock-pitted, wears whiskers, has a scar under the right eye and on left cheek, an ulcer on right leg, to Mr. Campbell, Barmaddy plantation, St. Thomas' in the Vale, who took him out of this Workhouse on the 25th July, 1825, under the name of Robert Taylor; he says that Mr. Campbell has since sold him to a Mr. John Wilson, Touch plantation, St. Ann's 4

Robert, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, has a lick mark on back, also a mark on right breast from the cut of a nail, and the mark of an old sore on ancles, to Daniel Melhado, Esq., Greenwich-Park pen, in this parish 5

Sarah Lee, 5 feet 1½ inch, a young Sambo woman, has a sore on shin of right leg, to Miss Eleanor Wood, Kingston; she had a police ticket, dated 29th November, 1827 —

Sarah-Ann Thomas, 5 feet 4¾ inches, a Creole, has a sore on right cheek, which she says she had for years, has lost some of her jaw teeth, and is of a slender make, to Shickle's pen, Clarendon; she was taken up with a bay mare and follower, which is lodged in the Pound, and a pass in her possession, signed Sarah Bryan Charlton, dated 1st January, 1828 —

John, a Creole Negro boy, 5 feet 3 inches, has a bad ulcer on right leg, and a mark from fire burn on right arm, his upper teeth are wide, and he stammers, to Mrs. Stewart, Fleet-Street, Kingston —

[The three advertisements which follow next will shew the manner in which men who assert they are free, and on whom no individual appears to have any claim, are held to the proof of their freedom.]

9–11 Clerk of the Peace's Office, St. Elizabeth's, Feb. 26, 1827.

TAKE NOTICE, That a SPECIAL SESSIONS of the PEACE will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Black River, in and for the Parish of St. Elizabeth, on Thursday the 19th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of investigating, inquiring into, and examining the truth of the allegation of freedom made by a Negro man, named JOHN MARTIN, who says his Father's name is John Thomas, a Free Black man, now living in Kingston, and that he is also free, but has no documents to produce in proof thereof.

He is a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches in height, slender, and actively made, a brand-mark, apparently obliterated, on left shoulder, and wears a small ring in his left ear; when taken he had a pass, dated Kingston, August 10, signed Thomas Wright.

By order of his Honour the Custos,
MATTHEW FARQUHARSON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Trelawny, Feb. 16, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of the Slave Act, passed on the 19th day of December, 1816, a SPECIAL SESSIONS will be held at the Court-House, in the Town of Falmouth, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday the 17th day of March next, for the purpose carefully and attentively to investigate, inquire into, and examine the truth of the allegations of the following named Person, who alleges that he is free, but at present is detained in the Workhouse as a Runaway, not having satisfactory documents to prove his said claim to freedom.

By order of his Honour the Custos,
9-11 ED. HOOLE, C. P. T.

TRYAL, alias JOHN SHAW, a Creole Negro, of about 5 feet 5 inches, rather of a sallow complexion. Ha states that he was left free in the will of Captain Tharp, of the late "Trelawney Maroons," and that the other Slaves were left to the Proprietor of Pantrepant estate, in this parish, where he (the complainant) was kept and worked as a Slave until this period.

8-10 Clerk of the Peace's Office, Spanish Town, Feb. 15, 1828.

TAKE NOTICE, That a SPECIAL SESSION of the PEACE will be holden in the Court House of the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, on Monday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of investigating, inquiring into, and examining the truth of the allegation of freedom, made by a Negro man, named JAMES RUMBLE M'KEWAN, who says he is a Bermudian born, but has no documents to produce in proof of his freedom; he is 5 feet 3¼ inches in height, marked on the left shoulder AM in one, but does not know by whom it was done; believes his godfather, Robert M'Kewan, must have done it; he is of a very dark complexion, and artful appearance, has a scar on his left cheek bone and on the right instep, and short clumsy feet.

By order of his Honour the Custos,
JOHN SKELTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BRIDGE-TOWN, BARBADOS,

FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

Tiresome, and, we had almost said, threadbare, as the subject of Slave Amelioration has become, yet as it is still that very subject, which, above all others in the present day, is viewed, both at home and abroad, with an intense and overwhelming interest — has drawn forth in every Colonial Legislature talents which might have otherwise slumbered in obscurity—and is truly one of the most pregnant with important consequences to the present generation, and to those yet unborn—we never can, consistently with the duties of our Editorial character, omit any opportunity of informing the public how the matter stands between the Colonies and their parent country. We, therefore, avail ourselves to-day of the Jamaica Courant, of the 19th December to communicate to our readers the Report of the Assembly of Jamaica, in which the various objections stated by Mr. Huskisson, the Colonial Minister, to have been made by his Majesty's advisers to the consolidated Slave Law, are replied to. Mr. Barrett, who brought in the Report, is a very conspicuous Member of the House, and has frequently distinguished himself as a speaker since the agitation of the Slave Question.—His arguments on the present occasion will, we have no doubt, receive full attention from his Majesty's Council. Although the Anti-Colonial party be still mighty, and they are preparing (as we learn by a private communication we received lately from a great friend to the Colonies), to come down upon the West-Indians in the ensuing season, with an accumulated and alarming force — we yet flatter ourselves that a more considerate feeling has, since the last Session, been roused, in the minds of the Ministers, for the rights and interests of West-India proprietors; and that, whilst the improvement of the Slave will never be lost sight of, the cry of justice from the owner will not be heard in vain.

FEBRUARY 12.

To the unspeakable gratification of every man who properly estimates the value of the Reverend Mr. Harte as a Minister of the Church of England, and who justly appreciates his zealous labours in the great cause of Christianity, the King, the Father of his people, of his faithful subjects here, as well as those under his immediate eye, has graciously interposed the sacred shield of his protection. The following document, which was proclaimed by beat of drum throughout the streets of this town this morning, proves that his Majesty is ever ready to relieve the oppressed and injured, even in this distant part of his dominions, and ought still more deeply to rivet the affections of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the West-India Colonies to his sacred Person and to his righteous and just Government. May every blessing from above descend on his Royal head is our fervent prayer!

BARBADOS.

By the Hon. JOHN BRATHWAITE SKEETE, J. B. SKEETE, President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same:

To all whom these presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas, at a Court of Grand Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and General Sessions of the Peace, held for the body of this island, and begun on Tuesday the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and so continued and held by adjournment, *de die in diem*, on the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth days of the said month, at the Town-Hall, in the town of Saint Michael, William Marshall Harte, of the parish of Saint Lucy, in this island, clerk, was indicted for a misdemeanour; upon which said indictment the said William Marshall Harte, was arraigned, tried, and convicted, and for the said misdemeanour was adjudged to pay a fine of one shilling to his Majesty the King. And whereas the said William Marshall Harte, pursuant to the said Judgment, forthwith paid the said fine, and was thereupon discharged. And whereas, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, transmitted to me from his said Majesty, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to grant a full and unconditional pardon to the said William Marshall Harte of the sentence passed on him by the said Court of Grand Sessions.

Now therefore know ye, that by virtue of full power and authority to me given as aforesaid by his Most Sacred Majesty George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. I have, in his said Majesty's name, fully and unconditionally pardoned, remitted, and forgiven, and by these presents do, in his said Majesty's name, fully and unconditionally pardon, remit, and forgive the said William Marshall Harte, all and all manner of fines, sentences, punishments, and penalties whatsoever, of, for, or concerning the aforesaid misdemeanour, hereby in his said Majesty's name, giving and granting unto the said William Marshall Harte, that for, or by reason or means of the said misdemeanour, after payment of his fees, he shall nor be molested, or troubled by any Judges, Justices, Marshals, Constables, or other Officers whomsoever, but that he be thenceforward discharged from them and every of them.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused his Majesty's Great Seal appointed for this island to be hereunto appended.

Given at Government-House this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

BARBADOS.—At a Meeting of the General Assembly, at the Town-Hall, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, 1828, pursuant to original writs from the Hon. John Brathwaite Skeete, President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of this island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same,

Mr. Cummins rose and said, that he held in his hand a petition from the free-coloured inhabitants of the island, respectfully drawing the attention of the House to the 27th and 42d clauses of the late Consolidated Slave Act, which left them wholly without redress against the insults, assaults, and aggressions of slaves, and also the 24th clause, which prevented their inspecting cotton and aloes, planted by slaves to their own use. As regarded the 27th and 47th clauses of the Act, Mr. Cummins felt satisfied that it was never intended by the House to confine the benefits of them to the White inhabitants only, as the free Coloured people had an equal claim to protection against the insults, assaults, and aggressions of slaves; he could therefore only consider it an unintentional omission in framing the Act.—But, as regarded the 24th clause, he could not say that the omission of free Coloured persons was unintentional, as it appeared to the House, whilst the Bill was under consideration, that some very abandoned freeColoured persons had been engaged in inspecting cotton for slaves, which they had never seen reaped; and it was therefore deemed expedient, at the time, to prevent such abuses, and in that spirit the clause in question had been framed; but, on mature consideration, he conceived that the clause went too far in altogether excluding free persons of Colour, as, in his judgment, they ought to be allowed to inspect the cotton and aloes of their own slaves, and of any other slaves under their lawful charge. Not doubting that the House would favourably receive the petition, he begged to move, that it be read; and his motion having been seconded by Mr. Hinds, the same was read accordingly, and is as follows:—

"To the Hon. Robert Haynes, Speaker, and the other the Honourable and Worshipful Members of the Hon. House of Assembly, in General Assembly assembled.

"The humble petition of the undersigned free Coloured inhabitants of the island of Barbadoes.

"MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—That whilst your Petitioners most cheerfully coincide in the general sentiment of pleasure and satisfaction, which the anticipation of the benefits likely to be derived by the Colony from his Majesty's confirmation of the Consolidated Slave Act, has generally diffused throughout the island, your Petitioners deeply regret that they should be compelled to approach your Hon. House with the language of complaint respecting certain clauses, contained in the said Act, by which they find themselves divested of certain privileges and advantages, hitherto enjoyed by them in common with their White fellow-subjects—their interests slighted—the ban of potitical exclusion, pronounced against them by former Legislatures, reiterated and confirmed—and their personal security most materially endangered.

"Your Petitioners relying on the well-known indulgent and benign deportment of your Hon. House towards all classes of his Majesty's subjects, and more especially towards those who approach you with their petitions, beg leave most humbly to express their anxious hopes, that when the omission in the clauses of the Act before-mentioned, and the hardships and grievances thereby likely to be entailed on your Petitioners (should the said clauses be suffered to remain in their present state) shall have been pointed out to the notice of your Hon. House, your Hon. House will be ready to grant to your Petitioners such relief as to your wisdom shall seem meet.

"Far be it from your Petitioners to wish to add to the penal enactments of that Code, which, wherever slavery exists, must necessarily be sufficiently coercive; but they beg leave most respectfully to represent to your Hon. House, that neither the interests of justice nor humanity can possiby be advanced by depriving them of all legal remedy against personal assaults, and other behaviour tending to provoke a breach of the peace, committed by the largest class of the population of the island.

"Yet such is the state in which your Petitioners are placed by the omissions in clauses 27 and 42 of the above-mentioned Act, which, providing with scrupulous particularity for the personal security of their White fellow-subjects, leave them without legal redress for the same offence, committed against themselves.—Thus, whilst your Petitioners have a legal remedy for an assault or defamation of character, committed by the master, they have none against the slave, unless they can prove that he was at the same time guilty of any disorderly behaviour in the squares, streets, lanes, paths, or highways of this island. Thus any turbulent slave, who instigated by his own malignant suggestions, or those of an unprincipled master, may be disposed to insult or injure your Petitioners, may, under particular circumstances, escape with impunity, in which views your petitioners are further supported by the expressed opinions of the acting Magistracy of the town.

"However such an anomalous state of the law may gratify the feelings, and accord with the narrow policy, of weak and prejudiced minds, your Petitioners are too fully assured of the well-known liberality of sentiment, the enlightened and comprehensive views, and generous feelings, of each and every Member of your Hon. House, from any other than merely accidental causes, arising out of the arduous nature of the task of consolidating and

digesting into one uniform whole so vast a variety of enactments.

"Your Petitioners deeply regret that they cannot attribute to the same cause the exception against them, contained in the 24th clause of the above-mentioned Act; an exception which is the more unexpected, as, from their previously expressed opinions of the kind intentions and good feelings of your Hon. House towards them, your Petitioners fondly anticipated rather a removal of previous disqualifications than the addition of new ones—an exception which they cannot but deplore that your Hon House should have thought necessary at all, but which, on those of your Petitioners, who own landed property, operates with peculiar hardship, and which they trust your Hon. House will be induced, on further consideration, to remove.

"Your Petitioners, fearing they have already trespassed too long on the valuable time of your Hon. House, presume confidently to appeal to the wisdom and justice of your Hon. House to afford them such relief in the premises as will exonerate them from these new and unmerited grievances and disabilities, at the same time imploring your Hon. House to give their case your earliest consideration, as the evils of which they complain may be of daily occurrence, and are calculated, by a protracted delay in their removal, to produce in their minds feelings the most painful, and reflections on their general situation the most insupportable.

"And your Petitioners, as in all duty and humility bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

"28th December, 1827."

(Signed by880 free Coloured and free Black persons.)

Members generally expressing a willingness to grant relief to the petitioners, Mr. Cummins asked leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the objects of the petition, in the manner just stated by him; and leave having been granted, Mr. Cummins directed the Clerk to prepare a Bill immediately, in order that it might be passed before the House separated.

Mr. Cummins said, that, as the Bill was prepared for giving effect to the objects of the petitions presented by him, from the free Coloured inhabitants, he would introduce the same, and move its being read; and, his motion having been seconded by the Speaker, the same was read accordingly, entitled "An Act to extend the Benefits enjoyed by White Persons, under certain Clauses of the Consolidated Slave Act of this Island, to all free Coloured and free Black Persons*."

The Bill was then, on further motion of Mr. Cummins, seconded by the Speaker, read a second and third time, and not question for passing put thereon, when it was agreed, *nemine contradicente*, that the same do pass the House.

Ordered, that the Clerk do have the Bill fairly engrossed, and delivered over to the Clerk of the Council, to be laid before the Board at its meeting the next day.

* To enact, that is to say, that the free Coloured, as well as the Whites, should be protected against the assaults of Slaves, and should be entrusted to see their own slaves reap their cotton and aloes.

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, JAN. 1.

By the receipt of Jamaica papers to-day we are furnished with news from thence to the 17th November. The Legislature met on the 15th of the month, and were addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Keane, whose speech will be found in a subsequent column. On the same day the Houses received a very unwelcome message from his Honour, containing a letter from Mr. Huskisson, with his Majesty's disallowance of their Amended Slave Law. We much regret that any restraints upon the toleration, enjoyed by professors and teachers of the Christian religion at Home, should have been incorporated with a measure, so honourable to the Legislature, and so beneficial to the Slave Population. It must be granted that the respectable body, now irritated by this rejection, have displayed, throughout the whole period of negociating a new domestic system to please the British Government, the greatest firmness and dignity, and it is not too much to say that Jamaica has been the pilot to guide the smaller Colonies through the difficult course. Had the reports of their debates not found their way into Parliament, where their deep reasoning and eloquence created astonishment, and extorted reluctant encomiums from their bitterest enemies, there is no doubt that they would have been crushed under foreign legislation, and we should have all followed without even the consolation of a last effort for self-preservation. They have since lost one (Mr. Burke), whose talents shone with extreme splendour on that occasion. His death is noticed in another part of our paper.

In the House of Assembly of Greneda, on the 20th November, "Mr. Steel moved the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the petition presented by him, on the 17th of August, from certain free Coloured people, praying for an extension of privileges—and a Committee was appointed to prepare a bill to enable them to serve as Jurors."

JANUARY 15.

The Jamaica papers come down to the 8th ult. and are replete with interest. It appears that the Letter of his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, disallowing the new Slave Law, has created a very strong sensation throughout the island, which has been fearlessly expressed not only by respectable meetings in all the parishes, but in the House of Assembly. We have made such extracts as our limits would allow. They will be found to require no particular commentary; it is only singular and unfortunate, that what has been deemed good and valuable should be rejected, because there are to be found some objectionable points. This is one of the palpable inconveniencies of legislating dependently at such a distance from the Sovereign, and when the dilemma in which the inhabitants are now placed—having put a new system of laws in actual operation for some time, which is now discovered to be really without effect, or not in existence—is considered, it is enough to furnish the Parent Government with reasons for being more explicit, or more candid, or investing Governors with sufficient authority to prevent the recurrence of such evils. Occasions like the present must have an inevitable tendency to disparage the local authorities in the eyes of the objects of legislation, and cannot be too carefully guarded against by those who have, or assume, the power to degrade those authorities, or to maintain them in a state to command respect and obedience. The papers do not mention what steps have been taken by the Legislative Council on the receipt of Mr. Huskisson's Letter.—*Weekly Register.*

JANUARY 18.

The disallowance of the new Slave Law of the Island of Jamaica has excited a very great degree of diappointment, indeed, we might say, of indignation and exasperated feeling, throughout the Colony, which has, as our contemporary remarks, "been fearlessly expressed, not only by respectable meetings in all the parishes, but in the House of Assembly." Nor can we wonder that such a feeling has been created by the rejection of an Act, to the framing of which the labour and talent of the House had been so long and assiduously devoted, with every disposition, we believe, to meet, as far as could be done with safety, the views of his Majesty's Government. That Act received the approbation of the Colonial Executive; it has been for some time in active operation, and its unexpected revocation, on the grounds assigned in Mr. Huskisson's dispatch, which is copied at length in the Register, cannot be otherwise than productive of serious inconvenience and confusion.

[After five years of effort and exposure, Jamaica, the largest of our Slave Colonies, still exhibits, in March 1828, the deplorable picture which the above faithful extracts from her Gazettes present to the gaze of the British Public; and which, while they excite horror in the mind of every one who reads them on this side of the Atlantic, pass in Jamaica as a matter of every-day occurrence. We would direct the reader's attention to the numerous sales of human beings occurring in a single week; individuals, men, women, and children, seized and sold under writs of *venditioni exponas*, or under the Workhouse Law, manifestly without any regard to domestic ties; or whole gangs, which may have been the property of some kind master, but which may now be doomed to sustain the worst rigours of bondage in the hands of some adventurer, eager to turn his human purchase in the shortest time, either by working them out, or if it should better suit his interest, by scattering them into distant parts of the island. We would also direct their eye to the melancholy list of Runaways escaping from the Workhouse, or still remaining there, in their chains, advertised, like the stray cattle in the adjoining columns, with all their brands, and wounds, and blotches, and floggings. What can prove more strongly the debasing, hardening, demoralizing influence of slavery than the continued and unblushing publication of such details, apparently without the slightest consciousness, on the part of the resident Colonists, of the disgust and loathing they are calculated to produce on every feeling heart? Is this to last for ever? "Jamaica," we repeat it, "may bluster a little longer; but she may be assured that the people of Great Britain will not consent to maintain such a system at the enormous expense which it requires. They will protest, one and all, against continuing to uphold, by their ships and their troops, their bounties and protecting duties, this mass of abomination, notwithstanding all the noise the West Indians may make about their own violated rights and liberties, and about their efforts to 'exalt the character of their labouring population.'"]

country marks on her forehead, and many of

dated 29th November, 1827

JOHN CRELTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Negro Slavery.

Argument, *That the Colonial Slaves are better off than the British Peasantry,*

ANSWERED, FROM THE ROYAL JAMAICA GAZETTE.

BY THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A.

I KNOW of no argument more unfounded and which has yet been more mischievous to the cause of humanity, than that "*the slaves in the British colonies are better off than the labourers in Great Britain itself.*" Some thousands have been imposed upon by this argument; and the delusion, I believe, still continues to a considerable extent. It is time then, if it be false, that it should be done away; and happily there are, in my opinion at least, means of effecting this to the satisfaction of all but those who are determined not to be convinced. These means will be found in documents, the authority of which *no one will question.* I allude to the official contents of the Royal Gazette of Jamaica. Many other sorts of testimony might be objected to as fallacious. It might be said, for instance, "Your evidence is of too old a date, because things are altered now;"—or, "Your evidence is only of the hearsay kind;"—or, "The persons you quote were not long enough in the colonies to understand the system of slavery;"—or, "They went thither with prejudiced minds and are therefore prejudiced witnesses." But if we go to the Jamaica Gazette, and particularly of so late a date as June 1823, for evidence, we avoid all that our opponents might call *dubious,* and admit only what they *must admit themselves.* Each Gazette contains occurrences in the island during the preceding week. It advertises, among other things, the sales of slaves. It advertises also such of the runaway slaves as have been apprehended and sent to the public jail. It mentions the prison, or workhouse as it is called, where they are confined. It describes their names and persons, with other particulars, that their owners may have an opportunity of claiming them. This account and a description are required every week by *law,* and the jailor is obliged to give them upon *oath.* Now I have in my possession the Jamaica Royal Gazette for the week, from Saturday June the 14th, to Saturday June, 21st 1823, which I obtained by accident; and it is from this that I mean to try to refute the argument before mentioned. It strikes me that I shall want no other assistance than this document to realize my design.

The first advertisement, which I shall notice in this Gazette, is this:

"Kingston, June 14th, 1823.—For Sale; Darliston-Pen, in Westmoreland (parish,) with 112 *prime Negroes,* and 448 *head of stock.*"

The second is one where Slaves are to be sold *to pay their masters' debts.* It begins thus:—"Deputy Marshal's Office, Kingston, Jamaica, June the 7th, 1823." It then describes *three* slaves, belonging to three different owners, whom it announces *separately* for sale. It then describes a fourth lot, belonging to one owner, among whom are, "Lucy, a drudge; William, son of Lucy, a waiting boy, supposed age nine years; Joseph, another son, supposed age seven years; Susannah, Lucy's daughter, a waiting girl, supposed age five years; and Cuffey, another son of Lucy, supposed age two years." It then goes on to advertise a farther sale, consisting of *twenty-three men,* and concludes thus:

"Take notice that I shall put up to public sale, at Harty's Tavern, on Monday the 23d day of June instant, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, the above mentioned *Negroes,* and *a Cart,* levied upon, under, and by virtue of the foregoing writs of Venditioni Exponas.

ANTHONY DAVIS, D. M."

I stop now to make a few remarks upon these two advertisements.

First, it appears that the slaves in the British colonies *can be sold.* Can any *man, woman,* or *child* be sold in *Britain.*

It appears secondly, that these slaves are considered in no other light than *as cattle,* or as *inanimate property.* The first advertised were to be sold with *so many head of stock,* and the others *with a cart.* Now, do *we think or speak of our British labourers or servants in the same way?* Do we not consider them, on the other hand, as *of the same nature as ourselves?* And do we not *generally* entertain *a tender feeling* towards them, and *sympathize with them* in occurrences of affliction and distress?

It appears, thirdly, that those slaves are sold *for their master's debts.* Can *British labourers or servants be sold for the same cause,* or on account of the imprudence or wickedness of their employers?

It appears, fourthly, that those slaves who are sold for their master's debts must often be sold separately from those with whom nature has joined them together *by a consanguinity the most endearing, and by ties which are held the most sacred.* In sales such as that in the first advertisement, where the estate and the slaves were to be sold together, the latter might suffer no other inconvenience than that of changing masters. But in sales which are *compulsory,* like those in the second advertisement; that is, *where writs are executed by the Deputy Marshal for debt;* scenes most revolting to humanity must often take place. Lucy and her children might, it is true, be sold together. But she may have had other children not included in the same levy; or she may have had a husband, and her children a father, from whom they may now be for ever separated. And the twenty-six men; where are their wives and children, and other connexions? Here then we see the *tenderest ties of nature forcibly broken asunder;* and we may imagine, if we can, the distress of mind, and the sighs and tears which accompany their final separation. Can such afflicting scenes occur *among the peasantry of Britain! Who can interrupt their domestic enjoyments with impunity?* It is *not in the power of the king himself to separate the husband from the wife, the mother from the child, or the parents from their children.*

I come now to another part of the Gazette in question, which enables me to throw new light upon the argument, that "*the slaves in the British colonies are better off than the peasantry of Great Britain itself.*" I find in this Gazette, that *more than one hundred slaves are advertised as having run away from their masters,* and as then detained in the gaols or workhouses of the different parishes where they were taken up!!! What a fact is this!!! *More than a hundred runaways* appear in one Gazette to have been taken up and committed to gaol!!!

But may I ask, runaways *from what?* Why, according to the accounts of our opponents, they must have been *runaways from comfort—runaways from happiness.* Was ever such a desertion heard of before from such a cause? We have heard of persons quitting their situations, *because they were uneasy in them,* but never *because they were comfortable.* This is only natural. It is implanted in our nature to seek and to cleave to whatever may be agreeable to us, but to avoid whatever may give us uneasiness or pain. We may be assured then that the slaves in question ran away, not because they were *happy, but because they were miserable.* They must have known before hand, how difficult it would be to escape for any length of time, and that, if found again, they would *be lodged in a gaol,* and returned from thence into *the hands of their irritated masters,* to be *whipped,* to be *put into the stocks,* and otherwise barbarously used, if not to be made to *work* perhaps a part of the rest of their lives in *chains;* and yet, *not-*

withstanding all this, they ran away. What then does this prove, but that they chose rather to run the risk of the most cruel punishment, or rather of torture, at a future time, *than bear their present condition?* But is it true of *British labourers, workmen, or servants, that they run away from their employers?* I have heard of worthless individuals forsaking their home, and leaving their wife and family chargeable to a parish: I have heard of mechanics leaving their masters, to go to the metropolis, or elsewhere, for more lucrative employment; I have heard of farming servants leaving their masters in one parish, to work, for higher wages in another; but I never heard of men leaving their masters clandestinely, on account of evils which were considered to be insupportable. *Such cases, thank God, do not occur in Great Britain.*

It appears, then, by the Royal Jamaica Gazette, that there were among the slaves in that colony, *more than one hundred runaways from comfort in the gaols and workhouses of the island,* between the 14th and the 21st of June, 1823, which was probably a very small proportion of those who had absconded, being indeed only a few of those who had been caught. I say, only a few of those who had been caught; for almost every estate has its own hunter, who is sent out armed from time to time, to track and bring home his runaway fellow-slaves. Of these no account ever appears in the Gazette.

Let us now see if we can collect any thing more from *the same authority,* which may enable us to judge farther as to the truth of the argument, that "*the slaves in the British colonies ase better off than the labourers of Great Britain itself.*"

We are struck, on examining the advertisements in this Gazette, with *the description given* of many of these *runaway* slaves. Numbers of them appear *to have been branded* with the initials of their owners' names, and other marks, *on the naked flesh,* with a *heated iron,* in the same manner as *young horses or cattle* are branded, when they are turned into our forests.* The operation, however, is probably *much less painful* when performed upon a *brute,* than when performed on *one of the human species.* Some of the brand-marks upon these slaves, consisting, as they often do, *of several letters,* must have tortured no inconsiderable portion of flesh. Thus Mary, *a Creole* woman, is described in this Gazette as being 5 feet and ½ an inch high, and as marked on the shoulders WH. and IP sideways, *with the shape of a diamond* between the I and P; and Smart, a *Creole* man, as being 5 feet 5½ inches, and marked apparently WMC on left, and apparently HB in one on the right shoulder. Billy, *a Creole,* is described to be 5 feet 3¼ inches, and to be branded A H on the breasts, and apparently the same mark, with DIO, or DIC, on the shoulders. Tom, again, a Nago (African), is said to be 5 feet 2 inches high, and marked apparently RG on the shoulders, and PYBD on the right, and apparently LB on the left breast. Thus we see in this last instance one individual branded with *no less than ten capital letters.* And here let me shew the falsehood of an assertion circulated widely by our opponents, that *none but Africans,* or wild men from the woods, were branded by their owners; for out of the *four* persons just shewn to have been so cruelly marked, it appears from the description given of them in this Gazette, that *three* of them were *Creoles;* that is, *born in the colonies.* The truth is, that many of the slaves are branded, whether they are *Africans,* or whether they are *Creoles;* and this operation is *entirely at the will or discretion of their masters. But can any farmer perform such an operation upon his labourers, or any master upon his servants in Britain? Woe be to him if he were to attempt it!* Nor let this branding be thought of little consequence; for (independently of the pain) whatever *degrades* a man *takes from him a portion of his comfort.* Would a *British peasant* walk about with *the same air of independence,* or *be as comfortable as he appears to be,* if he were to carry about with him, wherever he went, a mark which would shew, that, while he *bore the external image of a man,* he was *classed with the beasts of the earth.* The very act of branding too is a proof *given by the planters themselves,* that *their slaves are not as happy as those with whom they compare them;* for if you ask them the reason of such a practice, they will tell you at once, that they brand them that they may know them again, *in case they should run away.*—Yes, *in case they should run away!* What condemning words are these! Surely *liability, or a desire, to run away,* does not shew *any great satisfaction* with the situation in which the slaves are said to be so comfortably placed.

We are struck, secondly, in looking further into these advertisements, at some of the *apparatus of slavery* which some of these *runaways from comfort* are described to have been made to wear. One of the advertisements runs thus: "Escaped from the place *where they were at work,* two Negro men-slaves, *chained together;* John, a Mungola (African), 5 feet 6¾ inches high, marked apparently MORGAN, with *another* letter, not plain, before it, (observe here *seven capital letters*) on the right shoulder; and James Henry, a Chamba (African,) marked S on the left shoulder," &c. Here, then, are two slaves, who, when they absconded, were *chained together.* It is obvious from the advertisement, that they had been made to *do the plantation work in chains,* and that in this situation they had run away.

But besides the *comfort* of wearing *chains,* we find others advertised as enjoying the *privilege* of wearing an *iron collar.* Jame, a Congo (African,) is described thus: "5 feet 5 inches, marked AMC on right shoulder, *with other letters,* not plain, *on both shoulders,* and had *an iron collar* on when received." Again; the *Creole* Negro, Smart, whom we have before shewn to have been branded with *five capital letters,* is advertised "as having had (besides these marks) *a rivetted iron collar on.*" These collars are well known in these regions of superior happiness. They are fastened round the neck by a rivet. No slave who wears them can take them off himself, however painful they may be by excoriating the flesh. This is the business of a blacksmith. The collar is employed for the purpose of suspending to them an iron chain, sometimes with a weight attached to it. Formerly three or four projecting iron prongs were fixed to some of the collars, so as to prevent the wearers of them from even lying down to sleep, or from running away into the woods, as it would be difficult for them, on account of the projecting prongs, to pass through *the matted branches of the shrubs* and trees. But these prongs have been prohibited since the British Parliament have begun to inquire into the state of colonial bondage.

We have seen, then, two of these runaways *chained* together; and we have seen two others *with iron collars on their necks,* to which chains had probably been suspended. I presume I may say with certainty, *that no such spectacle can occur in Britain.* Indeed I know of no farmer or master who has *such articles in his possession.* I know of no blacksmith *who would make them for him.* I know of no person who would *assist him in putting them on.* Besides, the use of such articles, even if he could command it, would subject him to the penalties of the law.

We are struck, thirdly, when we go farther into these advertisements, with a new species of description; namely, of certain marks and appearances on the backs of some of these *runaways from comfort.* I have already stated that Billy, a stout young *Creole* Negro-man had been branded with no less than seven capital letters on his shoulders; but the Gazette gives us some farther particulars about him; one of which is, "that *he had marks of flogging on his back.*" We find, again, in the same Gazette, Francis, a *Creole,* described as being "5 feet 3¼ inches," and as "having *marks of flogging on his back.*" Again: William, a Mungola, is said to be 5 feet 3 inches high, to be marked WR on one shoulder, and to *have marks of flogging on his back.*" Again; we find Harriet, a *Creole girl,* thus advertised

* This operation upon brutes has been almost every where dispensed with in the present age, and the brand is now very seldom applied except to the horns or hoofs of cattle: both these parts, it is well known, are insensible on the outside.

in the same Gazette: 4 feet 3 inches, no brand-mark, *has scars on her back and stomach from flogging.*"—May I call the attention of the reader for a moment to this last instance? I am sure it will excite his sympathy. The wretches were not satisfied with whipping a *poor young female* on the back, but they must extend the sting of their agonizing whip to her *stomach!!!* What would be thought, what would become *of a master in Great Britain*, who should attempt to use labourers, whether male or female, in this cruel manner? He would be considered as *a barbarian*, as *a monster*. His own village *would rise up against him*. Nay, I am not sure, whether he would *not be felled* to the ground in the attempt, by those who were about him; and if he did not meet with punishment on the spot, *he would be sure to meet with it from the laws of his country, at a future time.* In Jamaica, the fact is stated as a matter of ordinary occurrence, without appearing to excite any feeling of indignation, much less any judicial proceedings.

We are struck, fourthly, on examining these advertisements farther, with other external marks and appearances, different from the former, on the persons of these *runaway slaves*. The following extracts from the Gazette will inform us sufficiently on this subject:—

Dolly, a Creole, 4 feet 11¾ inches, has a scar between her shoulders and on left temple.

Duncan Macpherson, a Nago (African), 5 feet 7 inches, has a blotched mark on his shoulders.

James, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, has large scars on his back and breast.

Robert Edwards, a Creole, 5 feet 9¾ inches, marked apparently IW on right shoulder, and has a scar on left cheek and forehead.

Smart, a Creole man, before mentioned to have had brand-marks, and also a rivetted collar on, is farther described as "having a sore on the small of his right leg."

William Alexander, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, has several scars on his upper lip.

John, a Congo, has large scars on his shoulders, apparently from a brand-mark, and a scar on his forehead.

Mary, a Mungola, 5 feet 2 inches, marked apparently IB on right shoulder, has a small scar under her right eye, and scars near the outer part of each ancle-joint.

George, a Mungola (African), 5 feet 9¼ inches, no brand-mark, has a scar on the inner part of his left leg, on shin, and on his forehead.

Sammy, a Creole boy, 4 feet 8 inches, no brand-marks has a scar on his throat.

George, a Creole, 5 feet 2½ inches, has no brand-mark, has a scar on his forehead, on left eye-brow, and under right eye, a large scar on right outer ancle-joint, and a small scar on left shin.

Henry, a Creole, 6 feet, marked apparently ER on left shoulder, has a scar between his eyes, and near the right temple, and on left shin, and above the left inner ancle-joint, and has lost the right great toe-nail.

George, a Creole, 5 feet 5¾ inches, no brand-mark. The forefinger of his right hand is bent downwards, has a large scar near the top of the right arm, and another on his forehead, about the left eyebrow.

Frank, a Creole, 5 feet 5¼ inches, no brand-mark, has a scar on the left shin.

Thomas James, a Creole man, 5 feet 9¾ inches, marked RC on the left shoulder, has scars on his shins, the first joint of the finger next the thumb of the left hand injured and crooked.

William, a young Creole man, 5 feet 4¾ inches, marked SB on shoulders, and has a blotch on the right breast.

Tom (before described to have been cruelly branded), has a sore on the small of his left leg and some of his upper teeth are lost.

John, a Creole, 5 feet 9¾ inches, no brand-mark, has scars on eyebrows, and between the eyes and one of his upper front teeth is lost.

Robert Ellis, an Eboe (African), 5 feet 5¼ inches, mark not plain on left shoulder, has a scar above his right instep, and in the middle of his forehead, and his right upper front tooth is lost.

Billy (before mentioned to have been cruelly branded, and to have had marks of flogging on his back), is farther described to "have lost some of his teeth."

John, a Creole, 5 feet 9¼ inches, no brand-mark, has scars on eyebrows, and between his eyes, and one of his upper front teeth is lost.

Quamin, a Creole, 4 feet 11¼ inches, no brand-mark, his right upper front teeth, and a part of the fourth and fifth toes of his left foot are lost.

Simon, a Mungola, 5 feet ⅛ inch, marked apparently WR, heart on top, on left shoulder, many of his front teeth are lost.

John, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, mark not plain on left shoulder, lost his left upper front tooth, and has a bump on left shin.

Caroline Lewis, a Creole, 5 feet ¼ inch, lost her right upper front teeth.

George, a Creole, 5 feet 6¼ inches, one of his lower, and two upper front teeth are lost, and his right little finger bent downwards

David Nugent, a Creole, 5 feet 6¼ inches, marked TB on shoulders, some of his upper and lower front teeth are lost.

Mary, a Mungola, 5 feet 2 inches, mark not plain on left shoulder, has lost the sight of her left eye, and nearly all her teeth.

Hardluck, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, marked apparently C or G reversed, a part of the second toe of his left foot, and his right upper front tooth are lost.

Dick, a young Creole boy, 4 feet 7½ inches, no brand-mark, has lost the first joint of the thumb of his left hand.

James, a Moco, the first joint of the fore finger of his left hand is lost.

Richard, a Creole, 5 feet ½ an inch, has his left great toe crooked.

Here then is a long list of *runaways (runaways from comfort) in the same Gazette*, with marks and appearances on their persons, different from the former, by which their owners may know them again, when they are lodged in prison. Now, with respect to some of these marks or appearances, such as those occasioned by the loss of sight, or of teeth, or of fingers, or of toes, I shall leave the reader, in a great measure, to form his own conjectures. They may possibly have been the result of accident or disease. But what, if the Slaves' teeth should have ever been knocked out by owners or overseers in fits of passion! Let our opponents account for such appearances more satisfactorily, if they can. With respect to the other marks mentioned, they are described either as *scars*, or as *sores*, or as *blotches* upon the flesh. But how were these scars, sores, and blotches produced? We have reason to conclude, *upon the authority of the Gazette itself*, that *some of the scars* were the result of those *painful burnings*, by the application *of heated iron letters to the skin*, which have been before mentioned; for it is expressly said of John, the Congo, when he is advertised, "that he had *scars* on his shoulders, *apparently from a brand mark.*" We have reason to conclude again upon *the same authority*, that *others of these scars* had been made by *the whip;* for Harriet, whose case I have noticed before, is advertised thus: "Has no brand-mark, but has *scars* on her back and stomach *from flogging.*" With respect *to the rest of these scars*, and to those other marks which are comprehended under the denomination of *sores* and *blotches*, there can be no doubt, where these are found upon the *throat*, or *neck*, or near the *ancle-joints* (of which we have given several instances in the preceding list), that they were generally the result of *excoriations from the friction of iron collars, leg-irons, stocks*, &c. Now, if we sum up the whole; if we add this last list of *runaways from comfort* to those before given, and to what else we may be able to pick up from the Gazette; we shall find about *forty in the hundred* of persons advertised in one Gazette, marked, or disfigured, or maltreated in the different ways described. Can *such a proportion of mutilated, abused, persons* be found any where, *in an equal number of men and women*, except among *slaves?* Can we imagine, that, if *one hundred of our labourers or servants in Great Britain* were taken into custody, as they came on a market-day into any town, and stripped and examined, we should be able to find *such a number of defects, excoriations, excrescences, wounds, and injuries upon their persons?* But if this account from the Royal Jamaica Gazette of *a single week*, be so disgusting of itself, *how afflicting, how appalling might it be made*, if a person were to sit down with his pen in his hand, and add to it similar extracts from *the other fifty-one gazettes* (no one of which has been noticed by me,) for the *other fifty-one weeks* in the year! I am sure he would make a volume, which, if it did not stagger the faith of his readers, *would fill them with horror.* Yes, it would fill them *with horror, and with astonishment too*, if they should but chance to reflect that these enormities were perpetrated by persons who considered themselves to be *Britons*, and to whom you could not give a greater offence, than to tell them that they were not *Christians;* and I know not at which the reader would be most astonished, whether at the *depravity* which continued such a cruel system, or at the *audacity* which could defend it by comparing the condition of our *British labourers*, with that of our *colonial slaves.*

I have now brought forward every fact which I intended to extract from the Royal Gazette of Jamaica, from Saturday June the 14th, to Saturday the 21st, 1823, in order to refute the argument, that "the slaves in our colonies were better off than the labourers of Great Britain itself;" and I think I

have said enough to satisfy all men *that it is false.*—But "hold!" says an objector, you have taken but a partial view of the argument. The slaves in the colonies may perhaps be said to be better *lodged, clothed,* and *fed* than the peasantry of the mother country, and you have not said a word about this in the comparison." It would be an easy task to disprove these assumptions; but I do not now say a word about them, because, when I undertook to refute the argument, I undertook to refute it from the *Gazette,* and *the Gazette only.* Now, as the Gazette says nothing upon these new points, I can of course collect no specific answer concerning them from that quarter. But the argument has nevertheless been fully answered, and this from the Gazette itself, though it contains nothing upon the points in question. I trust it has been shewn, that if the slaves in the British colonies should be supposed (and an extravagant supposition it would be) to be *ever so well lodged, clothed, and fed,* they are yet *infinitely worse off* than our British peasants: for though it may be very agreeable to sleep on a bed of down, instead of sleeping on a hard board; to *have plenty of choice victuals,* instead of coarse and scanty fare; and to *wear good clothes,* instead of being nearly naked, or clothed with rags; I cannot allow, either that *soft lodging,* or *good eating and drinking,* or *fine clothing,* form the *principal enjoyments of a human being.* A mind undisturbed by present or apprehended evils is worth all these pleasures put together. Indeed, what is it that constitutes the best part of a man's happiness? It is liberty. It is personal protection. It is the unmolested enjoyment of his family and home. It is the due appreciation of him as a citizen and a human being. It is the sympathy of his fellow-creatures. It is the freedom and enjoyment of religious exercises. It is hope, blessed hope, that balm and solace of the mind. These and the like, are the principal component parts of the happiness of a *rational being.* Tell a man that he shall be richly clothed, delightfully lodged, and luxuriously fed; but that, in exchange for all this, he must be the *absolute property* of another; that he must *no longer* have *a will of his own;* that to dentify him as property, he may have to undergo the painful and degrading operation *of being branded on the flesh with a hot iron;* that he will be looked upon rather as a *brute* than as a man; that he may have to *wear an iron collar, or an iron chain,* and *may be whipped and scarred at the discretion of his master;* that, if his said master should get into debt, so as not to be able to satisfy his creditors, *he himself must be sold,* and his *wife and children also;* and that they may be sold *separately,* by which act they may probably *be separated for ever* from each other. Now tell him all this (for, as far as all these points go, the Gazette will bear me out,) and do you think that he would hesitate one moment as to the choice to make? Would he not instantly break out into these or similar exclamations? "I prefer lying at my ease on a *bed of straw,* to lying on *a bed of down,* with an *iron collar* on my neck to grate it. I would rather *forego fine clothing,* than *wear a chain* or fetters, which would take the skin and flesh from my ancles. I would rather *give up the pleasure* of luxurious eating and drinking, than *have a smarting back.*" Try the experiment: ask any man or woman in England to serve you on these terms, and give them wages to boot. They will spurn your offer, your meat, and your drink, and your clothing, and your wages: they would spurn them all with indignation. I should be glad to know what our peasants would think or say, if they were to be informed of the wretched condition of our colonial slaves, item by item, in all the melancholy particulars, as I have extracted them from the Jamaica Gazette; or what they would think, or say, if they were informed, that *they themselves* had been classed by certain writers as *below these very slaves.* I doubt not that these *British peasants,* these *lower than the lowest of the earth,* would be so shocked at the sufferings of these colonial slaves, that they would consider them as the *most abused of all God's creatures.* Yes; they would consider their sufferings to be so great in variety and extent, that *they would absolutely lose sight of their own;* and you would find them giving way to the *most generous compassion;* and so shocked at the barbarity of the colonial masters, that *they would break out into exclamations of indignation against them.* And with respect to the comparison made between their own condition and that of the colonial slaves, I am of opinion *they could not be brought to believe* that such a comparison *could ever have been made:* for they would naturally say at once: "We know that we cannot be sold. We know that we are neither looked upon nor treated as beasts. We know that no employer can brand us with a hot iron, or put an iron collar on our necks, or make us work in chains, or whip us at his pleasure. We know that our domestic endearments and enjoyments are our own; and that the king himself cannot separate us from our wives and children, so long as we are obedient to the laws." Happy, happy *British peasants,* who can hold such language with truth! May you always be able to hold the same language! and may you be *for ever exempt from the comforts of colonial slavery!*

[From the Christian Observer, August, 1824.]

Printed by Richard Peart, 38, Bull-street, Birmingham.

Clerk of the Peace.

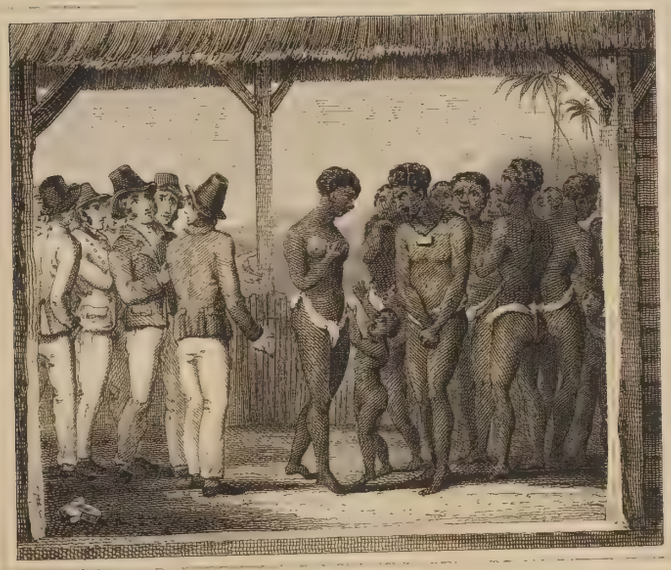
... and many of ... dated 29th November, 1827 — | Clerk of the Peace.

O my great massa in heaven:
Pity me, and bless my Children!

Slaves chained together by the neck and driven to work on the roads.

See Bickells 'West Indies as they are,' page 15.

The mode of flogging Slaves.
as described in Bickells' West Indies as they are, page 13.



Slaves exposed for Sale.

See Bickells' West Indies as they are, page 19 &c.

The separation of a family of Slaves after being seized &
sold upon a Warrant of destraint for their Master's debts.
as described in Bickells' West Indies as they are, pages 16 & 17.

The driver's whip unfolds its torturing coil.
"She only Sulks — go, lash her to her toil."

And from the prayr of want and plaint of woe
O never, never turn away thine ear;
Forlorn in this bleak wilderness below,
Ah, what were man, should Heaven refuse to hear!

To others do (the law is not severe)
What to thyself thou wishest to be done;
Forgive thy foes, and love relations dear,
And friends, and native land, nor these alone;
But Afric's weal and woe learn thou to make thy own.

THE WORN-OUT NEGRO SLAVE.

"We hope that none will be disheartened from doing their utmost in this good cause, from the thought that their efforts will be of little avail. No one knows, let his station be ever so obscure, let his sphere of action be ever so limited, what may be the result of *his* persevering attempts in the cause of justice and mercy."—*An Address to the Inhabitants of Europe on the iniquity of the Slave Trade, by the Society of Friends,* 1822.

Pity the sorrows of a Negro Slave,
Whose aged limbs no more his frame can bear,
Who, now discarded, finds no friend to save,
No home, no food, no rest, no shelter here.

You Christians say, that God himself is Love,
That all must love who do his laws fulfil;
Then oh! ye Christians, by your practice prove,
That like your God ye love, and do his will.

Near Niger's stream I pass'd my youth away;
I loved, I built, I married, and was blest;
My children sported through each cloudless day;
With sweet content we innocence possess'd.

In peace we laid us down;—a father's arms
Had press'd each lov'd one to his fluttering heart;
It was his last embrace;—the mother's charms,
The children's smiles, thence destined to depart.

By white men sent, the ruffians came by night;
They tore us from our peaceful home away;
With many more, they urged our painful flight,
Beneath a flaming sun from day to day.

My pain I felt not, for I saw the blood,
I heard the cries, of those than life more dear;
My own keen sufferings I had well withstood,—
I sunk, the groans of those I loved, to hear.

The mighty sea, at length, half dead, we gain'd,
Exhausted (with our festering wounds undress'd;)
On board the floating wonder, we attain'd
A place of torture not a place of rest.

'Midst filth and stench, in gloom and midnight shade,
Beneath the deck, in iron fetters bound,
In dreadful rows, close packed, we there were laid,
Where comfort, ease, or rest, were never found.

Sun after sun, moon after moon, we lay;
In pestilential air we sickening sigh'd;
In suffocating heat we wore away;
Till more than half the kidnapp'd sufferers died.

All this, I, uncomplaining, could have borne,
But oh! I heard, far off, my children's cries;
My wife I heard not; but I knew her torn
By all the agonies that grief supplies.

At length my children died,—unaided died;—
I heard their bodies plunged into the sea;
I heard, yet lived; I neither wept nor sigh'd,
But cursed their murderers in my agony.

I lived, yet lived not; for my spirit fled
To climes where foes and white-men never land,
Where in cool shades, near living waters spread,
I saw my blessed infants hand in hand.

I liv'd, yet liv'd not; till the cutting scourge
To life, and pain, and misery restor'd;
Till every barbarous means were tried to urge
To efforts which my strength could ill afford.

Moons grew and waned; and from the lurid sky,
Each day incessant shot the sun's fierce flame;
Nor sun nor moon e'er saw my sorrows fly,
Or brought one comfort to my tortur'd frame.

Through years of grief and agony I toil'd
Till worn-out nature could sustain no more;
My failing limbs and eyes the taskman foil'd,
He could not youth and sight and strength restore.

In vain his scourge, in vain his curses fell,
To urge to efforts nature then denied;
No tongue the sufferings I endured can tell,
While none the needed sustinence supplied.

At length an outcast, I was flung to seek
(Where pity dwells not) shelter, food, and rest;
An aged worn out man, diseased and weak,
The scorn of pride, of levity the jest,—
Of cruelty the butt; this shatter'd arm
Received the erring ball; I could have bless'd
A surer aim, nor wish'd the tyrant harm,
Whose better skill had pierced this aged breast.

But I complain not; I have learn'd to bear;
Affliction *here* must be the Negro's lot!
But soon 'twill pass,—and I shall then be where
The spirit of the white-man cometh not.

There, there my wife, my children, I shall meet,
In verdant fields beneath the plantain's shade,
Where cooling breezes, streams and flow'rets sweet,
A never-changing paradise have made.

Ye white-men, tremble! for the hour will come,
The hour of retribution is at hand!
Then will the base oppressor meet his doom,
And wade for ever through the burning sand.

Extract from "The Fourth Report of the Association for the Relief of some cases of great distress in the Island of Antigua, particularly among the discarded Negroes—for 1816."

"The efforts making by the Moravian, the Methodist and the Church Missionary Societies to impart religious knowledge to the slaves, appear to be attended with the happiest effects. In Antigua alone the Moravians have there above 9000 under their care; and it ought to be stated to the credit of some of the proprietors of slaves in this island, that they actually encourage these pious exertions. In Barbadoes less progress has been made; but it is a remarkable fact, that in the late disturbances in that island not one of the slaves under the care of the Moravian brethren was concerned in the insurrection.

"In the Report for the year 1814, we stated our conviction that many proprietors of slaves in the West Indies were humane and benevolent; and we should be very sorry to include them in one sweeping and indiscriminate censure: they will no doubt render the condition of their dependants as comfortable as the nature of the case will admit:—but here, as in all arbitrary and despotic goverments, if the master should prove a tyrant, woe to the slave; and that unlimited power has a tendency to corrupt the heart, and to produce tyrants, is proved by the evidence of all history. The melancholy facts which we have from time to time brought forward, (and they still form but a very small part of the sum total of human wretchedness endured in a single island) prove, that the present system of the West Indies is radically wrong. We repeat it, so long as Great Britain permits this oppression to be exercised, she is answerable for the guilt, and sooner or later must experience the punishment."

A letter from a humane person on the island of Antigua, written in the year 1807, thus states the condition of the slaves in that island:—"In this country it is a frequent case for the owners of Negroes to desert them in times of sickness, and especially if the complaint seems likely to be of long continance. A species of scurvy, or contamination of the system, frequently breaks out upon these unhappy creatures, many of whom suffer from it under all the horrid forms of disease that can be imagined, and so truly dreadful as to make them fearful objects to look upon; they may thus linger many years a burden to themselves, and very obnoxious to society: frequently they are turned out by their owners in this case, to shift for themselves, under the idea of giving them freedom; and although we have a law to prevent this cruel desertion of Negroes, yet it is still too frequent. A case I have recently visited, was truly distressing, where the poor wretch was perishing, and only dependent on the assistance of a poor relative, who was himself a picture of wretchedness and poverty; the

state in which I found him will not bear description: he departed a few hours after, in what I may justly call the extreme of human woe. My attentions came too late, and we were obliged to apply to the Coroner to remove his remains, lest they should be an offence to the neighbourhood."

A Letter written in the year 1808, contains among others the following case:—"Being out on business at a remote part of the town, I heard in an adjoining yard some cries, which I conceived proceeded from some poor creature who was being tied up to be flogged; I rode up, and was struck with horror at the sight of the object before me;—almost naked, exposed to the burning sun, lay a poor wretch, who appeared half consumed with the horrible disease I have before spoken of; she held up with most piercing entreaty her mutilated hands; enlarged by the putrid and distorting operation of the malady, they exhibited rather the irregular appearance of fungus than a human hand; the fingers were eaten off near the hand, and what was left, as well as the hand and arm, was full of holes, and at any motion of the wretched stumps, crowds of flies hovered round her, impatient to settle and renew their work of misery. Her legs and feet were as bad as her hands; the whole body appeared to be literally full of sores: I asked her who she belonged to, and found it was to a lady living in the town, who had long since discarded her on account of her complaint: she said she had been four days without food, the woman who had attended her having left her; this I found was one almost as bad as herself, but still able to crawl about; they had lived some time together, till the increasing sickness of this poor thing, added to an almost frantic impatience from the extreme agonies of her situation, had worn out the patience of the other, herself almost sinking under her distresses. I sought out the latter, and persuaded her to attend her companion. I sent immediate relief: they lodged on some logs of wood, without bed or scarce any thing to cover their nakedness." In three days after, she was discovered, the first of these wretched objects was released from her miseries by death; and in a month the second obtained a like release.

Another instance is mentioned in the same year of a young girl named Betsey, who was discarded by her mistress, and forbid to come on her premises, because she was much afflicted with the scurvy.

We will give one more instance, from an account received in 1812, of the effects of this dreadful disease, and of the cruel neglect of the owner of the diseased negro, who is described as "the most miserable object that can be conceived; no hands, no feet, no eyes; has scarcely the power of articulation left; is an aged man, and has no relation or friend to assist him: a small piece of land was given him by his owner as a support for his wretched life, but being incapacitated by his calamitous situation from cultivating it, it has been of no service to him." Indeed such an offer from his owner was only insulting his distress.—Such are the facts in an Island where a fine of £300 is incurred upon such neglect and desertion: but prosecution must precede conviction, and no one could commence such a prosecution without raising to himself a host of enemies. To a Briton, conduct that manifests a disposition so insensible to the common feelings of humanity, may appear strange, but from the following extracts he may discover to what extent these feelings operate in the breast of a West Indian.

"Before you can persuade people *here* of the injustice, cruelty, and depravity of their conduct to their wretched dependants, you must remove deep-rooted prejudices of education; must convince them that a Negro is any thing better than a horse, or has a stronger claim on their humanity than the beasts that perish." Again; "None are more to be pitied than the deluded inflictors of misery, many of whom are Europeans who were educated with [in] principles opposed to tyranny and oppression, but they are now West Indians. The way to promotion is, to work your fellow-creatures almost to death; to contrive how to make them do with as little of the real necessaries of life as possible; to brow-beat and stiffle every sentiment of refinement and virtue that dares to shew itself in them." These descriptions of the low scale of moral feeling in the West Indies, are not given from common report, but are the testimonials of other persons resident on the Islands, who have formed their judgment by their own experience and actual observation, having been themselves, at one time, under the influence of West Indian prejudices.

For more recent cases see Extracts from the Thirteenth Report of the Society for the Relief of Distressed and Deserted Negroes in the Island of Antigua, contained in the second Report of the Female Society for the Relief of British Negro Slaves, page 11.

B. HUDSON, PRINTER, BIRMINGHAM.

BRITISH SLAVERY.

Whene'er to Afric's shores I turn my eyes,
Horrors of deepest, deadliest guilt arise :
I see, by more than Fancy's mirror shown,
The burning village and the blazing town :*
See the dire victim torn from social life,
The shrieking babe, the agonizing wife !
She ! wretch forlorn, is dragg'd by hostile hands
To distant tyrants, sold to distant lands :
Transmitted miseries, and successive chains,
The sole sad heritage her child obtains !
E'en this last wretched boon their foes deny
To live together, or together die.
By felon hands, by one relentless stroke,
See the fond links of feeling nature broke !
The fibres twisting round a parent's heart,
Torn from their grasp, and bleeding as they part.

HANNAH MORE.

* He hardly durst trust himself to tell the story. "The barbarians, finding the child was an incumberance, threw it into the burning hut from which its mother had retreated." Never said the narrator, "did I witness such anguish as that which the mother expressed—never did I think that human nature could inflict such suffering on a fellow creature."

"The slave population of Port Louis, in the year 1818, had been returned 11,000. An officer whose duty it was to keep a register of slave burials, returned, in 6 years, 6548—rather more than half the whole number."

See debates on the Mauritius Slave Trade, given in the Times Newspaper, May 10, 1826.

Is it not by the Consumers of Slave produce that all this misery is perpetuated ? To them are all the horrors of that accursed system ultimately traceable. Let the Consumer remember, that he is the *real* Slave owner ; that it is for him, and by him that the system is kept at work :—that it is out of his purse that the wages of Men-stealers, Slave Merchants, Planters, and Drivers are paid. Let the *consumer*, withdraw his support, and Slavery must fall.

HUDSON, PRINTER, BIRMINGHAM.

"The police-officer deposed:—'On proceeding to the dwelling of Miss Campbell, I found the slave Kitty at the post of a bed, with a pair of handcuffs on, and chained round the legs with a double padlock; the chain was bound round so close that she could not stand or move. I saw a cut upon the left ear, and many stripes upon the back; her face also bore visible marks of whipping; and there was a bruise under her eye. I tried to lift her up, but she could not stand: she informed me that she had been in this situation for six weeks! The Governor adds,—'In fact, every charge stated in the warrant was most fully proved,' but the Jury would only take into consideration whether a greater number of lashes had been inflicted than Thirty-nine, and without five minutes hesitation, the cruel Mistress was acquitted, and the unfortunate Slave, was left in the hands of her exasperated torturer."—*Exodus* xxi. 26, 27.

"The sufferings of this poor Slave deeply excited my commisseration, I made it a point to attend the court. The female Slave appeared, covered with wounds and stripes. The medical Gentleman, who had examined her by order of the Magistrates, deposed: I examined the Slave Kitty, and observed the scars of several wounds which appeared to have been recently inflicted with a whip or cow-skin; they were chiefly upon the shoulders, but there was also a considerable number upon the left arm, the neck, and face. Those on the face had produced considerable swelling and other symptoms of inflammation: one of the stripes had divided the ala of the left ear; another had wounded the left eye-ball: both eyes were much swelled and inflamed; and her whole countenance was so much disfigured that it was some time before I could recognize her."

An Extract from Colonel Arthur's Letter.

Printed on behalf of the Society, by Richard Peart, 38, Bull-street, Birmingham.

THE

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Female Society

FOR

BIRMINGHAM, WEST BROMWICH, WEDNESBURY, WALSALL,

AND THEIR RESPECTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS,

FOR THE RELIEF OF

BRITISH NEGRO SLAVES,

ESTABLISHED, 1825.

Birmingham;
PRINTED BY B. HUDSON, BULL STREET.

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N. B. In consequence of distinct Ladies' Associations having been formed in Bristol and Manchester, the names of these places will no longer be found in our Reports.

The address of each of the present District Treasurers is particularized, to facilitate the remittance of Donations and Subscriptions; and from them may be obtained Work-bags, Albums, and the Documents mentioned in the sixth Resolution.

REPORT.

In reporting the proceedings of the second year of this Society, we are anxious to remind its Members, that the chief object they have constantly proposed to pursue, has been the diffusion of as full and extensive a knowledge as possible, of the wrongs inflicted by the people of this country, on the much-injured African race.‡ Believing that no other human means are so likely to effect the extinction of the deep sin, and foul reproach of Colonial slavery, as a universal and unalterable desire on the part of this nation, that it should cease, we consider it is the first duty of this Society to endeavour, in every way consistent with the character of its Members, to disseminate correct and authentic information on the present state of Slavery, in the British West India Islands. For this purpose, at different times in the two past years, sixteen hundred and

‡ *The English were chiefly instrumental in bringing Slavery into those of the united States of America, which are now most wedded to this system, and have most peremptorily refused to break the bonds of their captives. In Queen Anne's reign by the Assiento treaty, we obtained the infamy, for a time, of being Men-stealers to the rest of the world.*

twenty copies (full and exact†) of the Jamaica Royal Gazette of June 21, 1823, were printed by the Society,—having been first compared with the original by one on whose accuracy and integrity the most perfect reliance may be placed. Besides these, there were also put into circulation from the office of the King's Printer, many hundreds of extracts from Jamaica Royal Gazettes of the dates of June 18, 1825, and October 7, 1826. From these papers, and from other authentic and unimpeachable sources of information, it appears that in Jamaica, our principal slave Colony, *the flogging of females is not abolished.** Runaway slaves of our own sex, are still identified by their scars, and the recent lacerations of the cart-whip. The separation of families in a variety of ways is still not only permitted, but is directly upheld by a cruel and unjust law, strongly reprobated so long ago as 1791 by Bryan Edwards, himself a Planter, who affirms, "that all other regulations that can be devised for the protection and improvement of this unfortunate class of persons, will be of little avail, unless they shall be exempted from the cruel hardships of their being sold by creditors."—

† *That there might be no suspicion of selections unfavourable to the Colonists.*

* *No.* 21, *of the Anti-slavery Reporter contains some particulars of the Jamaica Debate on Lord Bathurst's proposition for "the abolishing of the driving-whip; the regulations and record of punishments, and the abolition of female flogging."*

It was not even proposed, that driving in the field, or the flogging of females should be abolished, but merely that the cat should be substituted for the cart-whip, both to coerce labour, and to inflict punishment; and that, in

Speaking of the unfortunate slave whose body is to be made answerable for his master's debts, he says, "he is seized on by the sheriff's officer, forcibly separated from his wife and children, dragged to public Auction —and all this without any crime or demerit, on his part, real or pretended." He also adds, "I do not believe that any case of force or fraud in Africa can be productive of greater misery than this——unhappily it occurs every day."* Of such sales the Jamaica Gazettes of the most recent date exhibit numerous and most painful instances. These and other proofs which show, that "we *oppress and vex the stranger wrongfully*," have been circulated in the small compass of a card,—of which 10,200 have been printed by this Society. Clarkson's argument founded on the Gazette of 1823, has also been constantly issued by the Society, with its other papers. His reasonings on this Gazette are closely applicable to any other of a subsequent date issuing from the same quarter. As it is

the whipping of women, there should be no indecent exposure.

The clause for substituting the cat for the cart-whip, was negatived by a majority of 28 *to* 12, *as was that for prohibiting the indecent exposure of women. However painful to the feelings the knowledge of these proceedings may be, it is better they should be known and reprobated, with a view to their suppression, than perpetuated to future generations by a weak concealment of the truth.*

* *See the whole passage, of which the above is an abstract, in Vol.* 2 *p.* 182—3, *of the History, &c. of the British Colonies in the West Indies," by Bryan Edwards Esq. See also to the same effect, "The West Indies as they are," p.* 19, *by the Rev. R. Bickell.*

impossible to give the exact number of the different publications dispersed by the Committee, they state in brief, that their Printers' bills for the first year, amounted to £194 5s. 9d, making a total, with the money expended this year for the same purpose, of £398. 16s. 10½d.; which sum, though so large a one, is in a good measure liquidated by the profits arising from the sale of the Society's Work-bags.

It is found by those who have been willing to try the experiment, that, by making a proper use of the evidence contained in these work-bags, the misrepresentations, which fill so many of the popular publications of the present day, are completely refuted, and the cause of the "Desolate and Oppressed" is thus pleaded by those who have hitherto contributed too largely to their misery, by partaking without scruple, of the fruits of their oppression.

Should any persons hesitate to give their support to this Society, on the ground that the benefit to be derived by the slaves, from the expenditure of large sums in the diffusion of information in this country, may be remote and uncertain, we would beg them to consider, that *one* of our objects is to extend *present* relief to the suffering Negro,—to "visit him *in* his affliction," while the heart of his taskmaster is yet hardened against him. For this purpose a further sum of £30 has been sent to the Antigua* Committee; making with the remittances of last year, a total of £62.

* *An account of the origin of this Society, may be seen in the Christian Observer, Vol.* 16, *p.* 61.

The sum of £30 has also been given to the Female Refuge Society in Antigua;* so that, in all, £112 has been devoted to the relief, protection, and education, of British Slaves and their offspring, since the commencement of this institution.

Amongst the feeble attempts of this society, to aid in the deliverance of our fellow-creatures from the cruel and degrading bondage in which they have so long been held by *Christian* England, the "land of bibles," it has contributed £50 this year, making a total of £130 to the funds of an institution, whose stronger efforts have, for years, been directed to the same object; and will, we trust, at last succeed. But in this land of light, of charity, and of benevolence, ought it to have been necessary for *us* to pour a scanty stream into a channel, which the deepening tide of public feel-

* *The Committee of the Association for the Relief of cases of great distress in the island of Antigua, in their 13th Report, say, they "can with unabated confidence express their belief, as they have frequently done before, that the afflicted objects of their solicitude have their sufferings much alleviated, by the continued kind attention of our Correspondents in the island, to whom the distribution of the funds of the Association is committed, and who continue to send us a particular and satisfactory account of their proceedings."*

A few cases are added for the satisfaction of our readers.

No. 95. Henry Shammon.—A poor cripple with one leg, and that so lame that he cannot walk: his owner left the island without making any provision for the afflicted poor creature. Allowed 2s. per week.

No. 96. Sarah Croil.—A lame old woman, unable to do any thing for her support. She was a good slave to her owner, who is dead, and being worth nothing, no one claims her. Allowed 1s. 6d. per week.

ing should long since have filled to overflowing. In a cause, in which it is hard to say whether the claims of *Justice* or of Charity preponderate—but in which the claims of *each* of them are such as never have been, and never can be, surpassed—could it have been conceived that while tens of thousands of pounds are annually thrown into the treasuries of other charitable institutions, no more than fifteen hundred pounds a year, on an average, should have been contributed to the Society for THE ABOLITION OF BRITISH NEGRO SLAVERY?

In adition to the sums already enumerated, fifty pounds have been set apart for the purpose specified in the 14th Resolution, and is bearing interest in the hands of the Treasurer.

We regret that many who have not considered what we owe to Africa—" for all the blood spilt in African

No. 107. *Ive Garland.—Afflicted with the joint evil; has lost her fingers and toes: is in an humble, grateful, state of mind. Allowed* 1*s.* 6*d. per week.*

One of the correspondents of the Society mentions, that amongst many cases casually relieved, were the inhabitants of twelve Negro houses, destroyed by fire. The Master of the sufferers had their houses put upon another art of the estate, and only assisted them with the walls.

" Bella, an elderly and valuable Slave begged of us an old door and window, for which we have no present use." It may be hoped that the blessing of these despised Africans, literally " ready to perish," may descend on those, who thus feebly desire to follow Him, " who knows the sorrows *of these outcasts, and has said, that he* ' loves the stranger," *and who, when on earth " went about doing good," and left us an example that we should follow his steps;" and who, though he had one great, and partly* distant *object, in view, yet, gave* present *relief to the miserable.*

wars fomented by English capital—for civil war which we contrived to render interminable—for all the villages set in flames by the contending parties—for all the horrors and the terrors of these poor creatures, roused from their rest by the yells of the man-hunter whom *we* sent—for civilization excluded—for the gentle arts which embellish life excluded—for Christianity, and all that it comprehends, expelled for two centuries from Africa—for the tens and tens of thousands suffocated in the holds of *our* slave-ships—for the tens and tens of thousands of emaciated beings, cast ashore in the West Indies, "refuse-men," (for such was the mercantile phrase,) lingering to a premature death—for the tens and tens of thousands still more unhappy, who, surviving, lived on, to perpetual slavery, to the whip of the task-master, to ignorance, to crime, to heathen darkness,—for all these, we owe large and liberal atonement."* Those by whom all this is forgotten, look only on the distress of our own poor at home, and are persuaded that all our sympathy should be expended on the *nearest* objects of misery; that our charity should not only "begin at home," but end there. They are ignorant, or unmindful, of the claims, the much-wronged, helpless slave has on our *Justice* as well as *Mercy;* and they forget that if two beggars presented themselves in distress at their door to ask for alms, they would *first* help the one to whose misery *they* had contributed, whose sufferings were chargeable

* *See Mr. Buxton's speech in the Debate of the House of Commons, May* 15, 1823.

to their oppression, their inhumanity, or thoughtlessness.

Our own poor do in many places want bread; and if any of us could witness the look of anguish and despair with which the father of a family regards his emaciated children, as they throng around him, and ask him for the bread, which he is no more able to give them, than he is to call down manna from the clouds, —if any of us could see the dying infant fruitlessly endeavouring with its parched lips to draw from the fountain of life the nourishment which the withering hand of famine has driven thence for ever, while the sunk eye of its wretched parent can no longer answer its feeble cries, even with a tear—surely we should ponder these things in our hearts, and ask ourselves whether this indescribable misery and wretchedness be not actually referable to the cause to which it has been assigned by those whose practical acquaintance with the varied operations of commerce makes them competent judges in this case. By such persons we are assured, that, the imposition of heavy duties*

**A duty of* £10 *per ton* more (*being* 50 *per cent on the prime cost,*) *is laid on East than on West India Sugar. The duty on West, being* £27, *on East India,* £37 *per ton.*

£28 *per ton* more *is laid on East than on West India Coffee. The duty on West being* £56, *on East India* £84 *per ton.*

£28 *per ton* more *is laid on East than on West India Cocoa. The duty on West being* £56, *on East India* £84 *per ton.*

£7 *per ton* more *is laid on East than on West India Turmeric. The duty on West being* £3, *on East India* £10 *per ton.*

11*s.* 6*d. per gallon* more *is laid on East than on West*

on the importation of the produce of *free* labour, beyond those which are laid on the produce of the labour of *slaves*, effectually dams up the channel of relief which our starving manufacturers would otherwise immediately find in the almost unlimited market that would be opened for their goods amongst a hundred millions of our fellow-subjects in the East. If such be the fact, which no one we believe, has yet ventured to deny, is it not clearly incumbent upon those who commiserate the sufferings of our manufacturing poor, as well as of our Negro Slaves, to encourage, by all lawful means, the use of such articles of consumption as are produced by the hands of free men; and to discourage, in an equal degree, the favoured but unrighteous commerce, which is the support of slavery abroad, and of misery and starvation at home? Is it for Christian females to be bribed by the greater *cheapness* of this, or the other article of daily consumption, to lend themselves to the support of a flagrant system of blood-guiltiness* and oppression, which

India Rum. The duty on West being 8*s.* 6*d.: on East India,* 20*s. per gallon.*

£6 *per cent, is laid on East India Cotton Wool, while West India is admitted free of duty.*

There are also higher duties on a variety of other articles, such as Dye-woods, Mahogany, Hides, &c. &c. than on similar Articles from the West Indies.

N. B. The Mauritius, a small island, (ceded to us by France,) is cultivated by Slaves: it has lately been selected as the object of favour, being the only spot in our Eastern Empire, put upon the footing of the West Indies, with regard to import duties.

* *The evidence published by the House of Commons,*

cries to heaven for vengeance?—and can we think the cry will not be heard? The influence of females in the minor departments (as they are usually deemed,) of household affairs is generally such, that it rests with them to determine whether the luxuries indulged in, and the conveniences enjoyed, shall come to them from *the employers of free men, or from the oppressors of British Slaves.* When the preference is given to the latter, we see, therefore, with whom the responsibility must mainly rest;—we see at whose door the burden of the guilt must lie. Can we do better, then, than adopt the recorded sentiments of the highly esteemed Sir W. Jones, who, in reference to this subject, declared, "let sugar be as dear as it may, it is better to eat none, better to eat alloes or colequentida, than violate a primary law of nature, impressed on every heart, not imbruted by avarice,—than rob one human creature of those eternal rights of which no law on earth can justly deprive him."

and the Debates on Mr. Denman's motion of March 2, 1826, "*prove incontrovertibly to all England, that our feet* are swift *to shed blood—the blood of those who look to this Christian land for impartial justice.*"

It appears from this debate that "eight Negroes were arrested, tried for a rebellious conspiracy, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged by the neck till they were dead; a sentence which was executed four days after it was pronounced. The graves of the miserable sufferers were dug beneath the gallows. An offer was made to spare the lives of any two, who would confess their guilt —they one and all *refused to acknowledge the slightest criminality."—These last facts were given by a respectable gentleman, an eye-witness of the scene. Mr. Den-*

Pleasing accounts have been received from the Visitors who recommend Free Labour produce in the districts they have undertaken for this purpose. More than half the town of Birmingham has been visited, house by house; and efforts have been made in many places in the neighbourhood to awaken the attention of the inhabitants to the same important subject. Their labours have not been without encouragement; and, persuaded that their exertions are conducive to the furtherance of the great end they have in view, they are determined to proceed unweariedly in the work.

We have only further to remark, with respect to

man says, speaking from the papers before the House, 'In the course of the trials not a single witness appears to have been cross-examined. The discrepancies in the evidence were innumerable; not one of these was noticed. The charge was of the most vague description; they were accused of rebellion, conspiracy, and other crimes. *Persons were mentioned as privy to the facts, who, though on the spot, were never called to give their testimony. The evidence admitted, was in some cases, indeed in* all *that were material,* hearsay, *and sometimes two and three deep: added to all which, a father was hanged on the evidence of his son, a boy of thirteen; and a husband on the evidence of his wife; and in their case, and that of the other witnesses, the strongest temptation which could be applied to the mind of slaves was applied to theirs, namely, the prospect of freedom,*—of freedom *to be obtained as the reward of their evidence. On such testimony, so loose, so contradictory, so inconclusive, not amounting, if the whole had been as true and consistent, as it was evidently untrue, were these eight men, unaided by counsel, without a witness in their favour,* on the second day after *their apprehension, condemned to die."*

The attorney-general did not, he said, "rise to justi-

our unremitted endeavours to fix the attention of our countrymen on the evils of Colonial bondage by the publications we continue to disseminate, that when at any time, Government has had any great and difficult measure to carry, it has always needed the support of the people. That the abolishing of West Indian Slavery is a difficult measure, is but too evident from the lamentable fact, that the very worst features of Colonial Slavery exist to the present day. *Why* it is that the Government of this country still delays to assert the right of our debased and enslaved fellow-subjects to be admitted within the pale of humanity, is a point

fy the proceeding in discussion; for no man could reprobate more strongly than he did, the whole system of the administration of justice in our Colonies, so far as the slave population was concerned. When a slave was to be tried, when the life, character, or property of a white man were not at stake, the evidence of slaves was freely admitted against the accused party; not under the sanction of an oath, but on his bare word; he having previously listened to an exhortation not to tell a falsehood."

Dr. Lushington stated, "that Mr. W. Horton had said, that he was authorised by the Duke of Manchester to declare, that none of the witnesses had received rewards for their evidence. And yet what said the Secret Report of the Jamaica Assembly now before them? It recommended to the house to re-imburse the parish of St. Mary, the sum of £376, paid for the manumission of certain slaves, who had rendered essential service by the discoveries they had made."

Mr. Brougham said, that at St. Mary's, the men were put on their trial, without many of the formalities resorted to in the other trials, and which, therefore, must have been omitted, not from ignorance, but intentionally, or from mere indifference The charge was vague and indefinite; and the prisoners were condemned on evidence

on which we presume not to step so far beyond our province, as to hazard a single conjecture.

Before this Report is concluded, your Committee would plead for more assistance: they would entreat all, of every age and sex, whom their feeble voice can reach, "to conspire and co-operate in the general cause of civilized man, against a most intolerable system of cruelty and oppression." The funds of the Society *are not sufficient* for the work which lies before them. The Female Associations already formed for Sheffield, Colchester, Norwich, Worcester, Leicester, Manchester, Bristol, and Clifton, Liverpool, Calne, Devizes, Deddington, and Huddersfield, only shew, that the work *has commenced*,—that the field of labour has been partially entered upon. Were the funds of this institution equal to the sphere of exertion opening before

which would not have been thought sufficient in this country to convict the basest of mankind of the smallest penal offence. Those eight men were sentenced to death to gratify the headlong impatience and alarm, of some of their masters; and to deter others, they were ordered to be executed before Christmas." There was a similar haste, and a similar irregularity, in the trial of Leon, of St. George's; and similar discrepancies in the evidence of Corberand; for, it was on his varying and contradictory evidence the man was capitally convicted. The House was bound to shew the world, that if justice and mercy were duties, it was no less a duty in those intrusted with power to retain their self-possession and firmness; and it was no less imperiously required of them, not to allow themselves to be led away by a panic or terror, under the influence of which they might shed, or as in this case sanction the shedding of innocent blood."

Mr. Canning owned, "that Negro life was put to hazard, and Negro blood shed, by a system totally different from that which was applied to white men."

it, we might indeed rejoice in the prospect of its success; but, at present, your Committee feel deeply humbled, that so few professing Christians can be brought to ask themselves, "What have *I* done for much injured Africa? How have *I* shown my wish to alleviate the sorrows of our captives, in their house of Bondage, or to assist in delivering them from their oppressors? What aid have *I* given to those who are devoting their time and talents, and health, to this work of Christian charity?"

APPENDIX.

The history of the Negro Woman adverted to in the Frontispiece, whose heart-searching question should be put to every inhabitant of enlightened Europe, is taken from the Abbe Giudicelly's Observations on the Slave Trade, and is as follows:—

"The following, sir, are a few particulars of the massacre at the village of Diaman. The desire of obtaining information, led me to the house of a native, a neighbour of mine, who had bought a woman of twenty years of age, that had been lately captured. I learned from her, that not being able to flee, in consequence of wounds on her feet, she had been made a slave by the Moors; that her husband had been out hunting for eight days, her eldest daughter had been rescued by her grandmother; that her father had died in the defence of the village; and that the Moors at

the time of capturing her, had stabbed her infant of five months in her arms.

"This poor woman was much distressed at my enquiries, and it was with difficulty that I prevailed on her to accept of some little relief. I was obliged to tell her repeatedly, but perhaps without convincing her, *that all white people were not like those who had treated her with so much barbarity; and that the greater part of them detested such horrid cruelty.* "*Why then,*" she enquired, with much earnestness, bursting into tears, "*why then do they not prevent it?*"

"The destruction of the village of Diaman was the signal of the most dreadful atrocities; such as I should not have dared to suspect that *even cannibals* could have been guilty of. How often have my ears been assailed by the cries of those poor wretches, when, in the night, they were struggling against their persecutors."

The Abbe Giudicelly was resident at Senegal and Goree. This account was printed at Paris, in 1820.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That we form ourselves into a Society for the melioration of the condition of the unhappy children of *Africa*, and especially of Female Negro Slaves, who, living under the British Dominions, receive from British hands, their lot of bitterness.

II. That in performance of these efforts of mercy, we abstain as much as possible from needlessly offending the West-India Planters, while we use every proper exertion in aid especially of the Female Negro Slaves.

III. That all Members of this Society shall subscribe towards the furtherance of its object, from 5*s*. to 12*s*. annually, and give what donations they please, and endeavour to obtain them from their Friends.

IV. That the business of this Society be conducted by Secretaries, and a Committee of ten of the District Treasurers, to be chosen annually, with power to add to their number; and that the Secretaries be members of the Committee in virtue of their office.

V. That the Committee shall meet once a Quarter,

or oftener, if necessary, on a day to be fixed by themselves: and that there be an Annual Meeting of the Members of this Society, when the Accounts shall be presented, the proceedings of the last year reported, and the Secretaries and Committee chosen for the ensuing year.

VI. That this Meeting is persuaded, that the progress which has hitherto been made towards removing from this Nation the foul reproach and deep sin, of African slavery, by abolishing the detestable traffic in Slaves, is to be ascribed, in a great measure, to the diffusing throughout the Country the knowledge of the real miseries, with which the Trade in human beings is attended, and to that general sentiment of great abhorrence which necessarily followed; and that nothing is more likely to promote the accomplishment of that which yet remains to be done, than the continuing to diffuse correct information concerning the present state of Slavery in the British West-India Colonies. It is therefore requested, that every Lady attending this Meeting, or who shall hereafter become a Member of this Society, may be furnished from time to time with Jamaica Gazettes, and Mr. Clarkson's Argument founded on them, and also with other documents which may serve to show the evils of Slavery, and the guilt of England in continuing a system, the parent of so many crimes.

VII. That some portion of the funds of this Society, remaining after the payment of its current expences,

be placed at the disposal, in the first instance, of the Association for the Relief of distressed Negroes in Antigua, to benefit and console the aged, the sick, the lame, the blind, the broken-hearted, and the deranged, amongst the deserted Slaves whom no one will own; and for the formation and support of Schools, whether for Infants, Children, or Adults; and that the funds of this Society be also employed for any other purpose which may best promote the happiness and freedom of British Slaves.

VIII. That this Society do continue its exertions for the melioration of the condition of the unhappy children of *Africa* till the time shall come, when the lash shall no longer be permitted to fall on the persons of helpless Female Slaves; when our fellow-creatures shall no longer be advertised like beasts for sale, and sold like beasts at a West-India Slave Market; and when every Negro Mother, living under the British Dominion, shall press *a free-born infant* to her bosom.

IX. That the Members of this Society be requested to endeavour to awaken in the minds of their Country-women, and of all those over whom they have any influence, a lively sense of the injustice, inhumanity, and impiety, of our present system of Colonial Slavery; and to excite in those who never yet pitied British Slaves, feelings of regret for their past indifference, and of compassion towards their fellow-subjects whom this Country has so long kept in worse than Egyptian Bondage; and that they be entreated to adopt every

measure in their power for the Relief of their degraded fellow-creatures, the British Slaves; and that it be one of the chief objects of this Society, to strive to promote the formation of Ladies' Associations for their Relief, in every part of his Majesty's Dominions to which their influence may extend.

X. That the Members of this Society be requested to bring in the sums they collect, yearly, quarterly, or monthly, to one of the District Treasurers; and that they who are willing to undertake this office, do enter their names and residences in a book provided for that purpose; and that if their services be required in the district in which they reside, they shall be supplied (on application to the Commitee) with authentic documents, &c. for promoting the objects of this Society.

XI. That this Society, convinced that abstinence from the use of Slave-cultivated Sugar, is one of the best modes to which recourse can be had to express its abhorrence of the system of Colonial Slavery; and that the exclusive consumption of the produce of free labour is the most effectual means of annihilating the existence of that scourge of humanity, not only in our West India Colonies, but also in other parts of the world,—earnestly desires, that its Members will endeavour by their influence, as well as by their example, to promote the exclusive use of the productions of free labour in the neighbourhoods in which they reside.

XII. That, in pursuance of the above Resolution,

the District Treasurers in the following places, viz. Birmingham, West-Bromwich, Walsall, and Wednesbury, be requested to call a Meeting, in order to divide their respective neighbourhoods into Districts, and to appoint Collectors and Visitors to each, who shall be requested to exert their best endeavours in recommending the use of that Sugar only which is known to be raised by the labour of free men.

XIII. That there be appended to these Resolutions a brief statement, of the reasons why a decreased demand for the produce of Slave-labour, will not be hurtful to the Slave.

At a Meeting held at Birmingham, Nov. 16, 1826, by the Female Society for Birmingham, West-Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, &c. for the Relief of British Negro Slaves, the two following Resolutions were agreed upon :—

XIV. This Meeting being entirely persuaded, that it is no less a crime to make a new-born Creole a slave, than violently to consign a free-born African to the same calamitous and miserable state of being; and the government of this Country not having seen it *expedient* to deliver the unoffending offspring of British Negro Slaves from this most cruel destiny,—*Resolved,** That a part of our funds be appropriated for the ran-

* *Since this Resolution was adopted and sent to the press, the Committee has learnt with the deepest sorrow and regret, that any combined plan, such as that above proposed, for aiding the work of emancipation, would not be allowed by his Majesty's Government to accom-*

som of infant slaves, in those of our Colonies where the state of the laws will admit of such an intervention of our bounty; and that, in furtherance of the above-mentioned object, donations be received at the Autumn Quarterly Meeting of the Society in every year, and that the sums collected for this purpose be transmitted to the Anti-slavery Society with a request that they be applied to this purpose only.

XV. This Meeting being very apprehensive that the *Monthly Reporters* are much neglected,—*not even once attentively perused by Members of this Society*,—earnestly recommend an increased regard to these authentic and interesting sources of information on the subject of Slavery.

N. B. The Depository of the Society is at R. Cadbury's and Son's, Bull-street, Birmingham, where Subscriptions will be received, and the documents mentioned in the 6th. Resolution furnished for general circulation.

plish its work of mercy. In a dispatch of July, 1825, *Lord Bathurst observes, for the removing of the apprehensions of the Slave Holders, that "such an attempt could not be made in secret; and, as manumissions purchased under such circumstances would be against the principle of my regulation, that of making manumission the result and reward of habitual industry, measures could be easily taken to defeat any such plan; if, indeed, provisions might not be introduced into the law itself to prevent it." Thus, while combined, or individual charity is permitted to redeem the Christian captive from the Algerine pirate, or the Turkish marauder, it is* not *to be permitted to redeem a fellow-subject from hopeless captivity, in any one of the British Dependencies in the West India Islands.*

A Decreased demand for the Produce of

SLAVE LABOUR NO INJURY TO THE SLAVE.

The decreased demand for West India Sugar, and its consequent decreased cultivation, would tend to encourage the growth of the proper food of the Negro British subject in the Slave Colonies, and thereby to diminish his fatigues, his privations and his sufferings; and by rapidly increasing the Black population, might so reduce the price of Slaves, and facilitate manumissions, that the slave system might gradually become extinct without violence or commotion;—if the justice of England, and the patient submission of the Slaves, should allow it to exist till it died a natural death.

It is a fact fully and clearly established, that the loss of Slave life in our different Colonies, bears a direct proportion to the quantity of sugar which they respectively supply. In the Bahamas, *where no Sugar is grown*, the Slaves increase in number, at the rate of upwards of two and a half per cent. per annum. The only other British Colony in which they increase, is Barbadoes; and that is the Colony which (with one exception) raises the smallest quantity of sugar in proportion to the number of its slaves. In St. Kitt's and Jamaica, where the proportion of sugar is greater than in Barbadoes, the number of slaves is gradually, though slowly decreasing; while in St. Vincents, Grenada, Tobago, and Demerara, *where the proportion of Sugar is the largest*, the decrease proceeds at a rate, which, in half a century, would unpeople the earth.

The subsistence of the great majority of the slave population in our West India Colonies is provided for, not by any regular allowance of food, (with the exception of a few herrings, or a little salt fish, merely to serve as a seasoning to their yams and plantains, &c.) but by the allotment of such a portion of land, and of time, as are deemed sufficient to enable them to raise provisions for themselves. In what way then, can the reduced demand for the produce of their labour, and the consequent reduction of its price in the market, be conceived to operate to the disadvantage of the slaves? Can we suppose, that because sugar and Coffee shall have fallen in price, the Planter will therefore prevent his slaves from cultivating their provision grounds as formerly, and will oblige them to sit down, and starve in inaction, during the time the law allots them for the raising of food? Or are we to imagine that that the low prices of sugar and coffee, &c. will make the land less fit than it was before to produce the food of the slaves, or the slaves less capable of tilling it? That, when prices are high, and sugar-planting gainful, a proprietor may be tempted to abridge the time and land allowed to his slaves, in order to enlarge his crops, is indeed conceivable; but, it is not conceivable that he should do so without the remotest prospect of any advantage to himself; much less, when it would be in manifest opposition to his own interest, by lowering the condition, and consequently the value of his live stock, that is to say, of the human animals employed on his estate.

Abstract of the Cash Account,
FROM APRIL 13th. 1826, TO APRIL 10th. 1827.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	62	12	11
Subscriptions	145	8	10
Donations	141	3	10
Work Bags, &c.	472	2	10

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Presented to the Anti-slavery Society, in London	50	0	0
Cash in the hands of the Treasurers, C. Forster and Sons, bearing interest for the purposes mentioned in the 14th Resolution, and in the 3rd. Minute of the 8th. Meeting of the Society	50	0	0
The Society for the Relief of distressed and discarded Negroes, in the Island of Antigua	30	0	0
The Female Refuge Society, Antigua	30	0	0
For copying to send to America "Fragment of an original letter on the Slavery of the Negroes, written in the year 1776," by Thomas Day, Author of Sandford and Merton. 40 pages 8vo.	1	4	0
Printing	204	11	1½

ON THE FLOGGING OF WOMEN.

No. 21 of the Anti-slavery Reporter, contains some particulars of the Jamaica Debate on Lord Bathurst's proposition for "The abolishing of the driving whip, the regulation and record of punishments, and the abolition of female flogging."

It was not even proposed, that driving in the field, or the flogging of females should be abolished; but merely that the cat should be substituted for the cart-whip, both to coerce labour, and to inflict punishment; and that in the whipping of women there should be no indecent exposure.

The clause for substituting the cat for the cart-whip, was negatived by a majority of 28 to 12, as was that for prohibiting the indecent exposure of women. However painful to the feelings the knowledge of these proceedings may be, it is better they should be known and reprobated, with a view to their suppression, than perpetuated to future generations, by a weak concealment of the truth.

How much is it to be wished, that the planters who thus voted for the flogging of women, could be induced to peruse the following lines:—

Bear'st thou a man's, a Christian's name?
If not for pity, yet for shame,
O fling the scourge aside;
Her tender form may writhe and bleed,
But deeper cuts thy barbarous deed
The female's modest pride.

Sin first by woman came;—for this
The Lord hath marr'd her earthly bliss,
With many a bitter throe;
But mercy tempers wrath, and scorn
Pursues the wretch who adds a thorn
To heaven inflicted woe.

Thine infancy was lull'd to rest
On woman's nurt'ring bosom prest,
Enfolded by her arm;
Her hand upheld thy tott'ring pace;—
And oh! how deep the foul disgrace,
If thine can work her harm.

Hush not thy nature's conscious plea,
Weak, helpless, succourless, to thee
Her looks for mercy pray;
He who records each lash, will roll
Torrents of vengeance on thy soul!—
Oh! fling that scourge away.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH.

HUDSON, PRINTER, BIRMINGHAM.

REMARKS

ON THE

WEST INDIA SUGAR.

West India Sugar is the produce of the unrequited labour of upwards of 700,000 slaves in the British Colonies in the West Indies, where men, women, and children are degradedly driven like cattle by the whip at their labour. They are held and dealt with as property, and often branded as such with a hot iron;* —they are liable to be sold at the will of their master, or for payment of his debts, and the nearest ties in life are thus rent asunder;—they are liable, whether male or female, to be exposed and degradingly punished, at the caprice, not only of the master or overseer, but of the meanest driver;—they are compelled to work on the Sabbath for their own subsistence, which is, in fact, for their master's profit;—the advantages of religious instruction, and of the marriage tie, are almost universally withheld from them;—the most unrestrained licentiousness prevails amongst them, and is exhibited in a degrading, disgusting, and depopulating promiscuous intercourse, encouraged by the debaucheries of the whites;—they can legally hold no property; their evidence is in most cases rejected, and hence laws for their protection are but a mockery. Though Parliament has resolved to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and ultimately to abolish slavery; yet so little has been done, and so discouraging is the prospect of any thing effectual being done, that the friends of humanity must chiefly depend on the consoling conviction of the undisputable truth, *That the labour of Slaves is more expensive than that of free men, and that consequently slavery could not exist in an unrestricted competition with free labour. This has been recently proved in the case of Indigo; its cultivation by free men in the East having almost entirely superseded that by slaves in the Western world. And this competition of a better system with a worse has been the chief means of the change from slavery to freedom, in those countries where that happy change (no less for the advantage of the master than of the slave) has taken place. British Laws only extend to the British dominions, but the competition of free labour, as in the case of Indigo, extends to the whole universe. A reduced consumption of West India Sugar indeed may lessen the labour of the slaves; but, we may be satisfied, that a want of work never can form one of the miseries of a slave population, as it must lead directly and necessarily to their emancipation. And the maintenance of the slaves being chiefly obtained by their own labour on the soil, it is evident that whatever tends to lessen the demand for their labour, will lessen the inducement to deprive the slaves of the means of cultivating the land.*

For the protection of the slavery of the West Indies, a higher duty by 10s ℔ cwt. is paid on East India Sugar. By the effects of a bounty on that which is refined and exported, the price of all Sugar is raised about 3s ℔ cwt. which is a tax of about £600,000 ℔ annum on the people of this country. This bounty was till lately 1,200,000 ℔ annum, but has been reduced about one-half. A higher duty is paid on East India and Sierra Leone Coffee of 28s ℔ cwt.; on East India Ginger of 11s ℔ cwt.; on all other Ginger of 41s 6d ℔ cwt.; on Indigo of 9s 4d ℔ cwt.; on Rum of 11s 6d ℔ gallon; on Cotton of 6 ℔ cent ad valorem, &c. &c. Besides which the expense of these slave Colonies, even in peace, for naval and military defence, and other contingencies is nearly two millions ℔ annum, and the lives of about 2000 English soldiers are annually sacrificed by the unhealthiness of the climate, for the maintenance of this system of oppression.

As a mighty contrast to all this—*India maintains herself: her defence and government cost us nothing—the expense of every establishment connected with her at home and abroad is defrayed by her own resources!*

Why then these protections to keep out the competition of Sugar grown by free labour?—Why this bounty to raise its price?—Why this enormous expense and this waste of human life in the West Indies? It is because the system needs support, and thus they infallibly point to the sure mode of its extinction.

But even this protection does not keep the system from decay, the slaves are annually decreasing: they have actually decreased, between 1818 and 1824 to the the enormous extent of 28,000;—nay, the very money that we pay in bounties only increases this waste of life, enabling the planters to reside in this country

* This practice is very lately made unlawful in Jamaica.

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and to neglect their concerns, and tempting them to severer exactions, though it does little more than pay for the loss caused by neglect and ill treatment. If we did but cease to pay the cost of this destruction of human life, we might hope to see it gradually diminish.

Whatever be the effect of the efforts made to put an end to this system, on account of its cruelty and injustice, it is obviously impossible that such absurdity and folly, as has been described, so directly at variance with the enlightened policy of our Government and of the age in which we live, should long be suffered to continue. But the West Indians are a powerful body, and the liberal purposes of the government are retarded by monopolists on every side. Let us then not look exclusively to what may be done by others, but at what we ourselves can do to promote the great object.

Let us remember that these poor oppressed and degraded beings *are really our brethren, our fellow men;* and that in our conduct towards them we have no choice, we are bound to do to them what we should wish them to do to us if their circumstances and ours were changed. Should we then, in their circumstances, wish that our more favoured fellow creatures should go on year after year, and generation after generation, consuming the fruits of *our* unrequited labour, and rivetting our chains by paying in the price of the luxuries produced by us for any pecuniary loss, which the destruction of our lives and our happiness, and the degradation of our morals, might occasion to our oppressors? Should we not wish that all around us should do all they could for our relief; and at least bear their testimony against the injustice to which we were subjected? But what, it may be asked, can be done in this case? What can any of us individually do to promote the competition of free labour with slave labour, and which now seems to afford our chief hope of terminating the evils of slavery? To this inquiry it may be answered, that

EAST INDIA SUGAR

is cultivated and manufactured by free men, though upon an old and defective system. That system, however, would speedily be improved by the power of British skill and capital, if the consumption of the article in this country was increased; when it might successfully compete with sugar the produce of slave labour, even though charged with its present extra duty, amounting to nearly 50 ℘ cent on its first cost. Indeed, even now an extended consumption might occasion such an advance in its price as would obviate the disadvantage of the extra duty, and thus furnish the means of greatly extending our trade with India. The importance of that trade may be seen in the following statement, chiefly extracted from a paper entitled Impolicy of Slavery.

Let us look at the map of the world. We know that sugar can be produced for about thirty degrees on each side of the equator; we know, also, that an acre of good land, in those climates, will produce as many pounds of sugar as our land does of wheat; and that, if it were not for duties and bounties, sugar might be supplied in great plenty at a very cheap rate. Who then can sufficiently condemn a policy, which holds in chains of bondage 700,000 of our fellow-beings; and for the very sake of maintaining this oppressive and wicked system, confines us to a few little colonies for our supply of one of the most valuable and important of all foreign productions! Who can sufficiently condemn a policy, which, for the support of a few West Indian monopolists, and for the sake of the profit derived from furnishing to these poor miserable beings, the few things with which their masters may choose to supply them, restricts and sacrifices an unforced and beneficial commerce, with tens, nay, hundreds of millions in Asia, Africa, and America, whose unrestrained choice would range through the almost indefinitely varied field of our manufacturing inventions!

No one who will take the pains to examine the subject, can entertain any doubt that the earth is capable of producing a sufficiency for all its inhabitants; and that, by the aid of machinery, comforts and luxuries may be manufactured to an extent far beyond what any country now enjoys. There can, therefore, be no imaginable limit to the further extension of commerce, but that of the power of the earth to produce, or of man to manufacture, the comforts and luxuries of life, to the full extent of the desire to enjoy them. The object of commerce being to make those exchanges of the products of manufacturing or agricultural industry, which difference of climate, soil, or other circumstances, render advantageous; such exchange will be most extensive and beneficial between countries where those are most varied.

REMARKS

ON THE

DECREASE OF THE WEST INDIA SLAVE POPULATION, CHIEFLY AS CONNECTED

DUCE

Sugar and cotton being the great productions of warm climates, must consequently be the great objects of the foreign commerce of Great Britain, and to them these remarks will chiefly apply.

The people of this country or Ireland have no disinclination to consume sugar if they can obtain it; it is estimated that many individuals do consume eighty pounds per annum, being about five times as much as the present average consumption of the United Kingdom.

No objection any where exists on the part of the people to the use of British manufactures, which are, with little exception, cheaper than those of any other country; and it is shown, in the Report of the Liverpool East India Association, that if the duty on sugar were removed, a native of India would be able to procure five pieces of British calico in return for the sugar which his labour, if applied to its cultivation, would produce, in the time which would be occupied in manufacturing one piece of such calico in India; but the high duty on the sugar to be received in payment prevents the sale of the British goods as effectually as a duty laid on their export. Great Britain having about double the population of Ireland, one-half more added to our present foreign commerce, would be sufficient to relieve that portion of Ireland which is now in distress from want of employment, and to prevent that emigration to this country, which is rapidly reducing our labouring population to the same wretched condition as theirs.

The probability of obtaining such increase may be seen by the following facts.

I.—About 160,000,000 of pounds of cotton is annually manufactured in Great Britain.

II.—If one-half that quantity is consumed at home, it will be four pounds for every individual, and no one who has seen much of the poor in England, and more especially of Ireland, will contend that even all our population are sufficiently clothed.

III.—If the population of our eastern dominions took from us half a pound weight each of cotton goods, being only one-eighth part of the rate of consumption in Great Britain, it would be enough to give ample employment to Ireland.

IV.—The slaves in our West India Islands, by being made free, would not only raise more produce, but also consume much more of our manufactures. Thus would Great Britain find within her own dominions abundant scope for the extension of her commerce, and share with the rest of the world the vast field which would be opened beyond them.

V.—If the population of the whole world were estimated at 900,000,000, and if their habits were so improved as to enable them to consume as much as the population of the British dominions, it would probably amount to about eight or ten times the extent of the present cotton manufactures *of the whole world;* leaving an ample field to reward the exertions of other countries which might adopt the same enlightened policy. But though with respect to Africa, *it may be truly said*, that the crimes and devastations of ages cannot be repaired at once, and ages may still elapse before she is restored to the state in which European commerce found her, it is no argument against making a commencement.

In conclusion, we may say—that among all the absurd and impolitic restrictions which still fetter our commerce, *the greatest obstruction of all to its extension is to be found in the effects of the devastation made to procure slaves on the coast of Africa, and the sacrifices we are still making to support the system of Slave cultivation in the West Indies.*

Notwithstanding all the costly favours given to the trade to the West Indies, and all the disadvantages under which the trade to the East Indies labours, our trade with the West has been gradually diminishing, and that with the East rapidly increasing.

	East Indies.	West Indies.
*In 1814, our imports were	£6,298,386	£9,022,309
1826, do.	8,002,838	8,283,507
In 1814, our exports were	1,696,404	6,622,138
1826, do.	4,877,133	4,647,293

* There is much uncertainty in these official values. Coffee from the West Indies, for example, is valued at £7 ¾ cwt., when its real average value is not £3 ¾ cwt. Indigo, on the other hand, from the East Indies, is valued at 2s 9d ¾ lb, when its real average value is at least double that sum. The import of that article in 1826 was 7,673,710lb. The difference of value is £1,066,125, on that article alone, which ought to be added to the East Indian valuation; whereas, for the 226,000 cwt. of Coffee imported from the West Indies, there ought to be a deduction of £904,000 at least, thus altering the comparative amounts to the extent of two millions in favour of the East Indies.

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but the most astonishing increase is in the export of cotton goods to India, which has been from 213,408 yards of plain, and 604,800 yards of printed cottons in 1814, to 16,000,601 yards of plain, and 10,218,502 yards of printed in 1826, the quantity of plain cottons exported in 1826 being seventy-five times as much as in 1814. The extensive benefits which were derived a few years ago, when a new trade was opened with about twenty millions of people in South America, is well known, and hence some idea may be formed of the immense advantages which would result from opening a free and unrestricted trade with twenty times that number, that is, with nearly 500,000,000 of people in Asia. Our trade with South America was prevented, till lately, by the Governments of Spain and Portugal. Our trade with 500,000,000 in China, Hindostan, and the rest of Asia, is prevented by the restrictions imposed by our own Government.

If the people of this country and Ireland were enabled by increased employment, better wages, and a reduced price of sugar, to consume this article generally, (all which has been shown to be practicable and easy) much more than three times the present quantity would be used, and the duty, which is now about 3d ℔ ℔ on West, and 4d on East India, might, in that case, be reduced to 1d ℔ ℔, without any loss to the revenue. *By thus making the poor to participate in our comforts, we should obtain sugar 2d or 3d ℔ ℔ cheaper.* And not only in this case, but in every other, this truth cannot be too generally known, or too generally acted upon. THAT BY INCREASING THE COMFORTS OF THE POOR, THEY ARE MADE TO SHARE OUR BURTHENS, LIGHTEN OUR TAXES, AND HENCE ALL OUR WANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED AT A CHEAPER RATE.

It now rests with every individual to decide for himself what course he will take, whether he will go on to support a system which degrades man to the level of the beast, which pays for and promotes the destruction of his fellow man? Or whether he will do all in his own power to bring *this system* to an end, by encouraging the unrestricted competition of *one* which is better, and thus give his aid to extend the commerce of the country, and to increase the comforts, and lighten the burthens, of every class in the community!

LIVERPOOL:
Printed by George Smith,
And may be had of
ROBERT DICKINSON, 10, KING-STREET.
1827.

REMARKS

ON THE

DECREASE OF THE WEST INDIA SLAVE POPULATION, CHIEFLY AS CONNECTED WITH THE CULTURE OF SUGAR AND THE PRICES OF PRODUCE

"It was a fact, which needed no evidence to support it, that the human race was prevented by nothing but *ill treatment* from multiplying as fast in the West Indies, as in every other country where the bounty of nature was not cramped by mischievous institutions."—Lord Dudley and Ward. *See Debates on the Slave Trade, for* 1807, p. 167.

The following Table is abridged from one which has just appeared in the 26th Number of that ably conducted periodical, the *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter*; the particulars are taken from the returns laid before Parliament since 1823. Many conflicting accounts having been given respecting the treatment and condition of the slave population in our colonies, these authentic documents are highly important, as exhibiting *actual proof of the appalling effects of the Slave system*:—

VIEW OF THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE WEST-INDIA COLONIES, BETWEEN 1818 AND 1824.

Name of Colony.	*Slave Population in* 1824.	*Incre. in six years.*	*Decr. in six years.*	*Average annual import of Sugar into Gt. Britain and Ireland, for the 5 years,* 1822 *to* 1826.	*Proportion of Sugar for each Slave, in cwts. & decimal parts of a cwt.*
Antigua	30,314	—	982	187,027	6.03
Bahamas.....	9,186	1312	—	none	—
Barbadoes ...	78,816	2115	—	285,077	3.63
Berbice	21,614	—	566	56,137	2.45
Bermuda	5,176	—	—	none	—
Demarara	74,977	—	8574	597,243	8 00
Dominica	15,714	15	—	41,337	2.50
Grenada.	24,972	—	2169	222,601	8.70
Honduras....	2,450	—	99	none	—
Jamaica	336,253	—	8018	1,404,193	4.13
Montserrat...	6,278	—	197	26,464	4.15
Nevis.....	9,140	—	338	48,010	5.10
St. Kitt's.....	18,639	—	1056	94,988	5.00
St. Lucia.....	13,717	—	1345	82,673	5.90
St. Vincent's	23,830	—	1770	254,497	10.40
Tobago	13,683	—	2207	114,111	8.15
Tortola	5,448	—	230	19,912	3.35
Trinidad.....	23,110	—	3868	270,173	11.80
	713,317	3442	31,419		
			3,442		
			27,977		

fore to the enormous sum of 737,364*l.*; and allowing three-fourths to be incurred in the culture of the sugar sent to this country, it will, on 3,583,458 cwts. (the quantity imported during the same period of time) *make a sum rather exceeding three shillings, to be the amount of the pecuniary value of slave life, destroyed by the production of every hundred weight of sugar, or about one-eighth part of its net prime cost.* With these facts before us, shall we blame those as guilty of exaggeration, who affirm, though in strong language, that the sugar of our plantations is produced by the blood of the slaves; or as unreasonably squeamish, who object to aggravate the evil, either by consuming that sugar themselves, or by acquiescing in those fiscal regulations which factitiously enhance its value.

It is obvious that the Demarara planter, in order to be compensated for such an extravagant expense, must either obtain higher prices or larger returns than would be necessary to remunerate him if the destruction of human life were less; and, consequently, it may be presumed, that, if high prices or large returns could not be obtained, such a waste of slave life would not take place; as the planter can only afford a waste of slave life, or indeed any other outlay, to obtain his sugar, in proportion as his returns are large or the price of sugar is high. And we accordingly find that where the lands are most productive, yielding the largest returns from the labour of each slave, and a proportionably larger share of whatever gain arises from the protection or bounty on sugar, the ratio of mortality is the highest. The case of a manufacturer and his machinery in this country is somewhat similar; when the price of goods is high, the manufacturer is both enabled to give a higher price for his machinery, and induced to employ it more, and thus wear it out more rapidly. What then becomes of the argument, that the interest of the master will secure the good treatment of the slave? The very circumstances which contribute to swell the *temporary* gains of the former are directly subversive of the comfort and well being of the latter; and it is most lamentably notorious that the proprietary of our colonies consists, to a great extent, of men whose necessities prompt them to obtain large returns without much regard to future consequences.*

In whatever light these facts of the decrease of the slave population are viewed, they clearly demonstrate, that the *ultimate*

Negro Woman, who sittest pining in
captivity and weepest over thy sick
child; though no one seeth thee,
God seeth thee; though no one pitieth thee,
God pitieth thee; raise thy voice forlorn
and abandoned one; call upon him
from amidst thy bonds for assuredly
He will hear thee.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE

ROYAL GAZETTE.

JAMAICA: PUBLISHED BY ALEX. AIKMAN, JUNIOR,

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

VOL. XLVIII. FROM SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826. No. 40.

JAMAICA,

OCTOBER 7.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. RAYNER, dated St. Vincent, April 30, 1825.

To the Wesleyan Missionary Committee.

MY letter, dated 13th April, will serve to explain to you the reason why I had to that date remained in this island. It was not my intention to leave until about this time, when I expected to have received considerable information from Barbados relative to our Mission; but as a very favourable opportunity offered on the 15th inst. by which I could avoid the necessity and expense of hiring a vessel for my accommodation, while I might have to remain in Carlisle-Bay, and at the same time only have to pay the regular fare for the passages up and down again, I thought it was an opportunity which I could not omit to embrace. I, therefore, sailed in a schooner on the 17th day of this month, and arrived on the 20th. On my arrival, a gentleman came aboard, to whom I had a letter of introduction: on reading it, he immediately expressed his alarm, gave me some advice, and informed me that the Captain of the Port had instructions from the Governor concerning me. Soon after the Captain came on board, said he had received particular instructions from the Government regarding my safety, and delivered a communication from the Governor; after which, by his direction, our little vessel was anchored astern of his Majesty's brig, the Bellette. His Excellency's communication, with the accompanying enclosure, and others, I forward for your consideration. Of the steps which the Governor had taken for the safety of my person, I was not altogether ignorant, as, being obliged to anchor in the neighbouring harbour, I was favoured with an opportunity of receiving letters that came by the packet, which arrived after we sailed. By enclosure No. I. you will see the opinion of the House of Assembly on the subject of our attempting to re-establish our Mission and by Nos. II. and III. you will perceive the apprehensions of his Majesty's Council and Representative, and the means which were adopted by the former to prevent my landing, and the latter to protect me. The evening after our arrival, Capt. Laurence, of his Majesty's sloop Eden, sent directions to offer me a guard on board the schooner if I wished for one. This offer I received with much gratitude, but declined accepting it, as we lay so near the brig. On the following morning, the acting Magistrates of Bridgetown came on board, and stated, that having received orders from the Governor, they had come to offer me their protection on my landing; but after having intimated what was the state of the public feeling, which agreed with the statement of his Excellency on that subject, they said they were afraid that any protection they could afford would be found very feeble, and they therefore strongly advised me not to land. I replied, that I was about to communicate with the Governor—that I had not then decided to land—that I would take their advice into consideration, and adopt it, if I could do so consistently with the duty which I owed to the Society by which I was employed. I afterwards wrote to his Excellency the letter marked No. V. and was answered in No. VI.

With affectionate regard, I remain, your most obedient servant, MOSES RAYNER.

No. I.

To his Excellency Sir HENRY WARDE, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

The Representatives of the People of this Island, in General Assembly this day assembled, take leave most respectfully to state to your Excellency, that in consequence of its being mentioned by several Members of the House in their places this morning, that a strong sensation is excited in the public mind from the expected arrival of certain Methodist Missionaries, for the purpose of re-establishing a Chapel or Conventicle in Bridgetown, the House was induced to enter into an investigation of the subject; and they perceive, with regret, that there is reason to apprehend the most serious consequences if this unpopular measure be persisted in; that, however anxious this House may be to support the Executive, yet, for the maintenance of public tranquillity, they feel it their duty most respectfully to call the attention of your Excellency to the policy of admitting these obnoxious persons into this, at present, peaceable Colony.

The House of Assembly presume that your Excellency is well aware of the existence of the Act No. II. in Hall's Laws, which strictly enjoins all persons in this island "to give due obedience, and conform themselves, unto the government and discipline of the Church of England;" which law was passed by our ancestors, in the calamitous times of Charles the First, against the Dissenters and Puritans of that period, and has received the Royal sanction. This law has never been altered or repealed, as the people of this island have always been firmly attached to the present happy Establishment of Church and State.

It further appears extraordinary to the House, that immediately after his Majesty's gracious appointment of a Bishop, and the numerous additions made to the Ministers of the true Church of England, fully sufficient for the religious instruction of all classes in this island, an attempt should be made to introduce doctrines hostile to our interests, subversive of all order and subordination, and repugnant to the principles of the National Church. Under these circumstances this House entreats your Excellency to adopt such measures as in your judgment may seem best calculated to avert the impending evil.

By order of the House,

(Signed) CHEESMAN MOE, Speaker.

House of Assembly, 5th April, 1825.

A True Copy, G. A. DELHOSTE, Private Secretary.

No. II.

Barbados, Council Chamber, April 8, 1825.

May it please your Excellency,

The subjects, which you were pleased to submit to our consideration this day, are of such vast importance, and require such mature deliberation, that we are not prepared at this moment to furnish your Excellency with our opinions; but since our adjournment to town, we have heard such alarming accounts of the highly exasperated state of public feeling, that we deem it proper to lose no time in communicating this information to your Excellency, and, at the same time, to recommend, that should a Wesleyan Missionary arrive at this island at this crisis, you would immediately make him acquainted with the state of popular feeling, and earnestly request him, for the sake of humanity, not to expose Bridgetown to the calamities which are likely to result from such a commotion as an attempt to land will in all probability occasion.

We have the honour to be, your Excellency's very obedient humble servants,

(Signed) JOHN A. BECKLES, J. RYCROFT BERT, R. A. ALLEYNE, PHILIP L. HINDS, R. HAMBDEN, JAMES H. ALLEYN, NATHAN LUCAS.

A True Copy, G. A. DELHOSTE, Private Sec.

To his Excellency, &c.

No. III.

Government-House, Barbados, April 9, 1826.

SIR,

Having by the last packet received a letter from Earl Bathurst, informing me that a Wesleyan Missionary or Missionaries might be expected on this island, and ordering me to make certain preparations for their protection on landing, and in all the legal proceedings which they might be delegated by their Society to execute, I immediately proceeded to carry these orders into effect. Late on the evening of Tuesday last, the 5th inst. I received the annexed Address from the

Ellerton and Henderson, Printers, Gough Square, London.

House of Assembly, No. I.; and in consequence of which I called a Council to assemble on Friday the 8th, when I requested their opinion and advice as to what reply they might deem proper to be returned to it, and as to any measures they might consider right for me to adopt on the occasion; and after they had formed themselves into a Committee for this purpose, I received the Report, No. II.

I have now to inform you, that a strong military guard has been prepared, and will be in readiness on your landing; that the militia forces in the town are also ordered to be held in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning; and that the whole of this force has been put at the disposal of the Magistrates, who have strict and positive instructions to protect you on your landing, and in all your legal proceedings: and I may, I believe, conscientiously assure you, that every step, which human foresight could devise, has been resorted to for your protection; yet the violent excitement and angry feelings of the people of this island are such as to make me dread the consequences which may ensue; that without considering the causes which may have produced this effect, such are the feelings now existing, that, called on, as I have been, by both branches of the Legislature, I trust that you, as a Christian Pastor, will do me the justice only to impute the best and kindest motives in every respect, when I point out to you the real situation of affairs, should you land on this island at such a critical and awful juncture. I am, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,
HENRY WARDE.

To the Rev. Moses Rayner, or any other Wesleyan Minister.

No. IV.

Schooner Margaret and Fanny, Carlisle-Bay, Barbados, April 21, 1825.

May it please your Excellency,

I have the honour and satisfaction of acknowledging the receipt of your communication, dated 9th April, together with the accompanying Documents, Nos. I. and II. by the hand of the Port Captain, who favoured me with a sight of the orders he had received from your Excellency to secure, as far as possible, my personal safety. I have also to acknowledge the honourable attention paid me by the Officers of the Bellette, by order of Capt. Laurence; for all of which favours I feel truly thankful. It was not without considerable hesitation and reluctance that I consented to attempt the re-establishment of our Mission in Barbados; first, on account of the difficulty and danger of such an attempt, and secondly, by reason of my family. Mrs. Rayner and our three small children I left behind in St. Vincent. A sense of duty, however, overcame that reluctance. I therefore engaged myself to our General Missionary Society for this arduous undertaking.—Reports, which came to my ears whilst in St. Vincent, were such as to excite some painful apprehension as to my safety, should I proceed to Barbados; but the documents I have received from your Excellency, and the statements which have been made to me since my arrival, far exceed what I had previously heard, or even imagined. They are such as lay me under the painful necessity of throwing myself upon your protection, and that of the Authorities under your Excellency's direction; and I feel exceedingly happy to hear of the very prompt measures adopted by my Lord Bathurst and your Excellency for the protection of our Mission in Barbados. It is, notwithstanding, with painful feeling and much regret, that I approach the shores of Barbados as one of those persons who are considered "obnoxious," and through whom it is supposed will be introduced "doctrines hostile to the interests" of society, subversive of all order and subordination, and repugnant to the principles of the National Church.—As far as such language may be supposed to apply to me, I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that it would not be difficult for me to obtain respectable testimonials relative to my conduct as a missionary for the last 10 or 11 years, but particularly during my residence in St. Vincent five years. I have brought several letters to respectable Merchants, which may serve to give an idea of my character as a man and a missionary; and I have been favoured with a testimonial from his Excellency Sir Charles Brisbane, K. C. B., &c. &c. which, should you desire, I will produce. The Wesleyan Society in Bridgtown consists of upwards of one hundred members, and the friends of the Mission are considerable in number. They have made repeated applications to the Society in England for a Missionary, connected with statements which have been thought to be exceedingly encouraging; consequently our Society have given me an appointment to Barbados, and, considering the tolerant spirit and letter of British Laws, and of the British Government (as your Excellency is well aware), such an appointment is perfectly constitutional, however impolitic or imprudent it may be considered by those who oppose the Mission. The request stated in Document No. II. and the statement which your Excellency has been pleased to make, as to the "violent excitement and angry feeling of the people of this island," in reference to our Mission, shall have my full consideration, and shall be submitted to my friends for their advice; but, at present, it is a question with me whether, should I, out of prudential forbearance, decline landing, our Society at home would be satisfied with such conduct; and as I am their servant, I feel it my bounden duty to be faithful in their service, and in that of the Society within your Government. But nevertheless I assure your Excellency, that I will use all the caution and prudence possible; and it shall be my endeavour to give no offence to any man, to act consistently with my ministerial character, to undermine prejudice, lessen the angry feeling which is excited, and, if possible, to destroy the violence of opposition which exists at present to a lamentable degree. To this end I shall avail myself of the advice and influence of my friends ashore, and will do whatever your Excellency may suggest as likely to be conducive thereunto. Should I succeed herein, I shall rejoice exceedingly; but should I fail, and if I feel it my duty to land, I shall avail myself of the constitutional protection to which you have referred in your communication, as far as may be thought necessary for my safety, and I will inform your Excellency accordingly. Begging your Excellency to excuse my delay in addressing you, and all imperfections, on account of inconvenience,

I remain your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,
MOSES RAYNER.

To his Excellency Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B. &c. Governor of Barbados, &c.

No. V.

Government-House, Barbados, April 21, 1825.

SIR,

I have been favoured by your letter of this day's date; and as I have in my former correspondence so clearly explained to you the steps adopted for your protection, and the state of irritation and excitement which then existed thoughout this island, on the knowledge of a Wesleyan Missionary being expected to arrive here, I have now only to refer you to it, and to express my deep regret, that, with every precaution which has been taken to assuage it, the general irritation and excitement continue to a most lamentable extent.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HENRY WARDE.

To Mr. Moses Rayner, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, on board the schooner Margaret and Fanny, Carlisle Bay.

N. B. In case of your deciding to land on this island, you will be pleased to notify the same to the acting Magistrates of Bridgetown, who have long since received their instructions for your protection.

The result of the whole was, that Mr. Rayner, rather than be the cause of public tumult, however innocently, thought it best to postpone his landing.

By the Perseverance we have been favoured with files of Windward Island papers, from which we make some extracts. We particularly call the attention of our readers to the Speech of Governor Maxwell to the Legislature of St. Kitt's! Its menacing tone, and the unfounded assertion, that Parliament, supported by the *universal voice of the Nation*, will redeem the solemn pledge given by Government that the measures he recommends shall be adopted, is well worthy of this adopted child of the African Institution. Whether his Grace, our esteemed Governor, has been directed to use the same threatening language or not to our Legislature, a few days will enable us to judge; but we trust his Grace's long residence among us, and his knowledge of the character and temper of our Senators, will induce him to act very differently. Conciliation may do much—menace nothing; and we fearlessly venture to assert that no *Saint* on earth can be more anxious to ameliorate the condition of our peasantry than our Legislators; and, if they are permitted to pursue the steady course which they have already chalked out for themselves, every object required by the British Government will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case can possibly admit of it. We, therefore, call upon the Representatives of the People, in our new House of Assembly, to weigh well the important trust which has been confided to their charge, to stand firm at their post, and discharge their duty to their God, their King, and their Country unawed by the threat, as it is held out by Government, that if the Legislature of St. Kitt's do not themselves deliver the rod into the hands of their oppressors—aye, and to kiss that very rod—their oppressors will find one themselves!!! Such sentiments could only issue from the polluted lips of a petty, contemptible, despot like Governor Maxwell; whose whole career, as the Representative of our beloved and revered Sovereign, has been marked by vio-

lence, hypocrisy, and Saint-craft, as the adopted child and agent of the African Institution. We lament the necessity of sullying our columns with his very name; but the subject he has introduced is most important, and we trust *our warmth* natural:

" *To his Honour the President and the Honourable the Members of his Majesty's Council.*
" *To the Honourable the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

" GENTLEMEN,

" I have, with the advice of my Privy Council, exercised the prerogative of the Crown in issuing Writs for the election of a House of Assembly for this island, in order that the public voice should be expressed, as far as may be, upon the important subject which I shall more immediately press upon your attention, as requiring your earliest deliberation; and in order that you may proceed to that deliberation unfettered with any difficulties, either formal or substantial, that might have prevented the question being met solely upon its intrinsic merits.

" The subject to which I advert is the several measures which his Majesty's Government recommends for the amelioration of the Slave Population. You are officially in possession of the solemn pledge given by that Government, that these measures shall be adopted; and you are aware, even if there could be a doubt, of the firm determination of those to whom this subject is confided to accomplish that which they have undertaken, and that the Parliament, supported by the universal voice of the Nation, will see that pledge redeemed.

" It is highly honourable to this Colony, and gratifying to all who are interested in its character and welfare, that so much has been effected for the benefit of the Slave; and I trust, that on approaching the important subject with that calm consideration, and those sound views of policy, which are so indispensably requisite on this important occasion, you will cheerfully adopt those measures held to be so essential to the welfare of the Slave, which will be found in no respect to injure the interest of the Master; but on the contrary, by raising this degraded class in the moral scale of the creation, it will become a more orderly, intelligent, and a more valuable fund of labour."

" On Wednesday last, pursuant to notice in this journal, the meeting, for the purpose of forming a Branch Missionary Society for the Falmouth district, took place in the Wesleyan Chapel.....The Chapel, which is now very spacious, was filled to excess, and the Coloured and Black population seemed to take great interest in the proceedings.....We have just room for a solitary remark, at present, on the conduct and labours of these Missionaries. It is this; that amidst prejudice and difficulties, which we hope are vanishing away, they have done much good to the moral condition of the Coloured and Negro Population. We do not assert this from hearsay, but we aver it from what has come within our own observation; and we maintain, that no man that has the least regard for morality and religion, and pursues virtuous instead of vicious propensities, will be averse to establishments, whose fundamental principles emanate in humanity, and exerted in the service of God."—*West-India Gazette.*

" We have received a letter against Mr. Stamp, of St. George's, complaining that he has cut off a Negro's ears; what says he to this grave electioneering charge?"—*Public Advertiser.*

If the above is true, Mr. Stamp ought to be dealt with according to law; but, if false, the Editor of the Public Advertiser ought to be very severely dealt with for giving currency to so serious an accusation.

To the Editor of the Jamaica Journal and Kingston Chronicle.

SIR,

On a former occasion you favoured me with the insertion of a letter, and the present crisis induces me again to offer you a few remarks, connected with the West-India Question. It will, however, be my endeavour to compress the subject matter, leaving to the reflection of your readers, whether it contains any thing worthy of consideration.

There are three great parties existing in this country, between whose general principles there is no natural affinity, but which, nevertheless, lead them to act hostilely to the interest of the Colonies, namely—the Political Economists, who deny the value of Colonies, and contend for the policy of importing productions from whatever place they may be obtained at the cheapest cost;—the East-Indians, particularly the free traders, who seek to import sugar as *dead weight* at equal duty with Colonial sugar,—and that anomalous party known by the name of the "Saints," which may be said to comprise not only those who are actuated by religion and philanthropy, true or false, but also the liberal friends, promoters, and abettors of that new system of education which produces *Operatives.* In furtherance of their views, this latter party have been the chief means of establishing organized Societies all over the country; a powerful impression on the public mind has been the natural consequence. Nothing would please the violent among this party more than positive contumacy, or that sort of conduct so closely allied to it, as might enable them to work still further on the passions of the people, thereby to embarrass the Government, and to compel intemperate measures. It is of the greatest importance that the Colonies should give a serious, deep, and concerted attention to those propositions, which it has been declared will be sent to them, and which, no doubt, have ere now reached them—and also that this rejection, alteration, or modification, should be the result of mature investigation, so that noncompliance, if such there be, should manifestly appear to rest not on a contumacious impulse, but on deliberate conviction. As a first principle, the right of property ought to be considered inviolate. A due regard to the right of property was repeatedly dwelt on by the Lord Chancellor, in his speech in the House of Lords; and it would have been well for the Colonies if a similar tone of expression had been used by any Minister in the House of Commons. The Planters are not entitled to compensation for measures adopted for the improvement of the condition of the Slaves, if those regulations are unaccompanied with any loss of labour; that wherever a loss of labour is the necessary result of meliorating measures recommended by this country, they are fairly entitled to expect and demand remuneration; and although compensation evidently could not be made in money, yet it could be made in money's worth, and an equivalent would readily be found by a permanent reduction of those heavy duties, which dry up the sources of profit, or by some other favourable regulations, which, even if attended with cost to the Mother-Country, would only throw the burden where it ought to be borne.

The principle of compulsory manumission is highly objectionable: it approaches the fable of the woodman and the hatchet, and saps the present right of property. Although the intended mode of valuation is said to secure a full compensation, yet the result in practice would probably prove the fallacy of the expectation. Its operation, however, might be rendered less objectionable, either in limiting the right of the Slave to demand his compulsory emancipation, by making it dependent—not in a proffered sum of money, but on procuring another Slave of equal value as a substitute, or by confining the right to those only, who obtain the means of purchasing their freedom by the profits of their own industry; and excluding from this privilege all runaways, and all those guilty of crimes, which, if committed in Great-Britain, would have subjected the offender to transportation, or any greater punishment.

It is important to prevent these evils, which might arise among the Slaves, from the undefined ideas which they entertain in regard to the nature of freedom, and which lead them to consider it not only as a release from the obligation of labour, but also as the enjoyment of a life of idleness. Nothing would tend more to check this evil, which, founded on an erroneous judgment, might ultimately induce a spirit of discontent among the mass of the population, than practically to give them clearer ideas on the subject, by the enactment of the present English Vagrant Law, and by strictly enforcing it against all idle and dissolute free Blacks. It might also be a further protection to enact that all emancipated Slaves, who may hereafter be convicted of any crime or misdemeanour, which, according to English Law, could have subjected the offender to transportation, or any greater punishment, shall, in lieu of such sentence, be subjected to the punishment of hard labour, and employed according to circumstances under the authority of gaolers, in gangs or otherwise, for as many hours of daily labour, and with similar chains with which the convicts in this country are worked. Such an exhibition might produce many good effects on the Negro mind, in deterring crime, and checking the growth of vagrant ideas.

To admit Slave Evidence (of course cautiously and properly guarded), and to abolish the whipping of women, are two desirable points, and would destroy topics used with much effect against the Colonies.

Let me offer a remark respecting the People of Colour. They are the class naturally first fit to be raised in the scale of society; they form an intermediate rank, whose bent of dispositions must doubtless incline them to side with the White population. Might they not be rendered progressively an effectual barrier against future encroachment on the part of the Black population, and an additional source of internal defence, and, if this could be accomplished by extending their privileges, would it not be a good policy to do so? I will conclude by observing that possibly some useful hints might be derived from the consideration of our new Alien Act, with a view of preventing the introduction or evidence of dangerous characters in the island.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. R. GROSETT

England, 1st August 1826.

25–40 June 24, 1826.

FOR PUBLIC SALE, at Garraway's Coffee-House, in London, on the 8th day of November, 1826, a compact Freehold Sugar Estate called ESHER, situate in the Parish of Hanover, in the Island of Jamaica, containing about 172 Acres of Cane-Land, and about 550 Acres of Pasture, Wood, and Provision Lands, together with about 204 well-disposed Negroes, and about 80 Head of Cattle, a good set of Works, with an excellent Wind-Mill, and situations where a Wharf might be erected.

For particulars, apply to A. S. Gordon and James Greig, Esqrs. Rectory House, St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, Assignees to the Estate of Robert Edie, Esq. or to Robert Allwood, Esq. Green-Island, Jamaica.

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33 August 16, 1826.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, pursuant to a Decretal Order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, made in a Cause of BUCKMASTER vs. SHAW, with the approbation of James William Farrer, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at the Public Sale-Room, Southampton Buildings, Chancery-Lane, London, on Thursday the 7th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, at twelve o'clock at noon, in one Lot, all that valuable Sugar-Estate, situate in the Parish of St. George, in the Island of Jamaica, called WINDSOR-CASTLE Estate, containing together about 900 Acres of Land in Cane, Provision, Pasture, Woodland, &c. together with a Family Mansion, the Estate and convenient Works and Buildings, sundry Negro-Houses, Negroes, and Stock. The Estate may be viewed upon application to Mr. Lambie, Manager thereof, and printed Particulars will be ready to be delivered in the ensuing month of November *gratis*, at the said Master's Chambers, in Southampton Buildings aforesaid, and at Messrs. Harrison and Coulthard, 14, Southampton-Buildings aforesaid; Messrs. Hall and Brownley, New Boswell-Court, Carey-Street; Messrs. Allen, Gilby, and Allen, No. 47, Carlisle-Street, Soho, and Messrs. Oliverson and Denby, 8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London.

ROSS & TONGE, Solicitors,
Spanish-Town, Jamaica.

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34 St. Ann's, Aug. 19, 1826.

FOR SALE, ST. FAITH's PEN, in the Parish of St. Ann, with One Hundred and Twenty NEGROES, and One Hundred and Forty Head of STOCK. The Freehold consists of Seven Hundred Acres, about Two Hundred and Fifty of which are in Guinea Grass, the remainder in Common Pasture, Woodland, and Provision-Grounds, and there is an abundant supply of Water in the Pastures.

The Great Road from Spanish-Town to the North-side runs through the Property, which is distant from the Moneague about four Miles. The Negroes are principally Creoles, healthy and well-disposed.

ALSO,

TURNBERRY Plantation, in the said Parish, containing Eight Hundred and Thirty-Four Acres, about Forty of which was planted in Coffee, in 1824 and 1825, and the soil appears well adapted for the cultivation of that article, the remainder of the Land is in Wood, which abounds with excellent Timbers. The road from Moneague to Guy's Hill runs through it, and it is about six miles from the former. Apply in Spanish Town to Messrs. Ross and Tonge, Solicitors, or at Crescent-Park, in St. Ann's, to

JAMES BETTY.

39–40 Morant-Bay, Sept. 28, 1826.

NOTICE.

FOR PUBLIC SALE, at Martin's Tavern, on Saturday the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a Mulatto Man named ROBERT BLACKET, belonging to the Estate of ANNE COLLINS, deceased, levied on for Taxes and Arrears of Taxes due the Public and Parish of St. Thomas in the East by said Estate.

E. TAYLOR, C. C.

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30 July 29, 1826.

To Supervisors of Workhouses and Others.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for any Person who will afford convictive proof against those who harbour or detain any of the undermentioned SLAVES:

WILLIAM M'CALL,

A Papa Negro, aged 35 years, formerly a Servant to Mr. Brandon, of Kingston. He has been away from his present Master nearly three years; has twice broken out of Gaol, and lately declared to Mr. Brandon, that he had been *sold out of a Workhouse*—of course under a feigned name. He was long harboured on Guy's Hill, in St. Mary's.

ELEANOR and RICHARD, two young Creole Negroes, bought from the late Mr. Wm. Hilton, of Porus, in Clarendon. The former is living with a Mulatto Lad named Sam, who, by the death of his Master, the late Mr. M'Donnell, of Prosper-Hall, in St. Ann's, has become free.

WILLIAM DAVIS, a tall Creole Negro Lad, purchased from Mr. Benjamin Jenkinson, of Kingston. His Mother is free, and takes in Washing, near Harmony-Hall there.

SCIPIO, a Negro Boy, about 12 years of age, lately belonging to Dr. Adolphus, of Kingston.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars were paid about two years since for the apprehension of the above-named WILLIAM M'CALL, who has been repeatedly taken, and rescued by the Negroes, over whom, as a *Preacher*, he has great influence. The others are also notorious Runaways. In addition to the above Reward, Eight Dollars will be paid for the apprehension of each of these Negroes, upon application to Edward Cowell, Esq. Kingston.

38–45 St. Elizabeth's Workhouse,
Sept. 19. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 7th day of November next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Post-Office, Black-River, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

BRYAN, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, old and grey-headed, to Mr. Simons, Clarendon July 29

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN SPENCER, Sup.

35–42 Spanish-Town Workhouse,
Aug. 26, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 30th day of October next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Cross-Keys Tavern, in this Town, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of her fees:

PHŒBE, a Creole, 5 feet 4¼ inches, marked NELSON on breasts, and 10 on right shoulder, first said to one Miss Roberts, a free Black, in Vere, secondly, to Thomas Oliver, Esq. St. John's, but it is very lately ascertained that her right name is Quasheba, and she belongs to Salisbury-Plain plantation, in St. Andrew's; Mr. John Smith is proprietor May 11

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
T. RENNALLS, Sup.

N. B. A deposit of 25 *per cent.* will be required on all Slaves sold out of this Workhouse, in future, on the day of Sale, which will be forfeited if not taken out three days after.

JUST RECEIVED by the following Agents, *viz.*
EDWARD MENZIES & CO.

A large and valuable Supply of that inestimable Medicine, THE CORDIAL

BALM OF GILEAD.

34–41 Port-Royal Workhouse,
Aug. 25, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 17th day of October next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at Mr. Depass' Tavern, in this Town, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

WILLIAM, a Moco, 5 feet 6 inches, mark not plain on right shoulder, to Miss Betsey Forbes, Content, St. Elizabeth's May 23

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
ISAAC BENJAMIN, Sup.

36–43 St. Andrew's Workhouse,
Sept. 7, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 31st day of October next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at Halfway-Tree Tavern, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

JEMMY, a Coromantee, 5 feet 7 inches, mark not plain on shoulders, his right eye is blind, to Thomas Anderson, Esq. Kingston.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
M. LYON, Sup.

33–40 Clarendon Workhouse,
Aug. 16, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 9th day of October next, they will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Workhouse, Chapelton, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

JANE, a Creole, 5 feet, says she belonged to Miss Roberts, a person of Colour, deceased some years since in St. Elizabeth's.

JOHN, an Eboe, 5 feet 5 inches, marked ICP on breasts, formerly to J. C. Pownall, Esq. dec. St. Andrew's, who sold him to Dr. Wright, of Manchester.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
BEN. BINGER, Sup.

37–44 Kingston Workhouse,
Sept. 15, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 13th day of November next, they will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at Harty's Tavern, in this City, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

JOHN GIVIN, a stout Creole Negro Man, 5 feet 10 inches, to Messrs. Robertson, Brother, and Co. by whom he was sent in June 7

WILLIAM, *alias* WM. SITTREE, a Creole Negro Man, 5 feet 4 inches, three of the toes of his left foot are lost, and the leg is swelled, committed as belonging to Miss Frances Racster 9

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY BROUGHTON, Sup.

39–42 Savanna-la-Mar, Sept. 15, 1826.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber since April last, JENNY, *alias* JANE BARKER, a tall stout Woman: She has a small cut on her temples, and formerly belonged to Miss Nancy Barker. A Pistole reward shall be paid to any Person who will lodge her in any Gaol or Workhouse in this Island.

SARAH WILSON.

38–45 St. Ann's Workhouse, Sept. 13, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 9th day of November next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House, St. Ann's Bay, agreeably to the Workhouse Law, now in force, for payment of his fees:

KING GEORGE, an Eboe, 5 feet 8 inches, aged, yellow complexion, and much diseased, said to belong to the late Mr. Robert Newby, St. Ann's.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
SAML. DRAKE, Sup.

36–43 Clarendon Workhouse, Sept. 6, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Wednesday the 1st day of November next, they will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Workhouse, Chapelton, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

THOMAS, a salt-water Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, to a Miss Williams, Lucea Bay.

JAMES BOGLE, 5 feet 7 inches, says he is free, and that his father, James Bogle, lives in West-street; now says he belongs to Mr. Lyon, of Southampton, Manchester, afterwards to Mr. Lyon, a person of Colour, at Whitehall, near Falmouth; he is a good-looking coal-black, about 24 years of age, has marks of flogging on his back, marked apparently IF, cross between, and diamond on top, on shoulders; says he has been a runaway since he was a small boy.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
BEN. BINGER, Sup.

34–41 Portland Workhouse, Aug. 22, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 17th day of October next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House, Port Antonio, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

ROBERT DOWLING, a Coromantee, 5 feet 2 inches, marked AH on right shoulder, to Hart-Hill estate, St. George's May 21

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS N. SHERWOOD, Sup.

37–40 September 12, 1826.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber on the 10th April last, a Negro Woman named NELLY, *alias* ELEANOR FRANCES, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and of a masculine stature and make. She took her Female Negro Child, about 15 months old, named Sarah Williams, along with her, whose reputed Father is one Thomas Williams, of Vere. She was seen leaving Kingston with a Negro Man and an Ass. The Negro, with whom she was in company, was observed skulking about the Premises during the Evening. The said Eleanor Frances has on her left eye a mark, received in a scuffle, and can be further distinguished by a fleshy wart on her chest.

Whoever will lodge the above Negro Woman and Child in any Workhouse, or deliver them to their Owner, shall receive the above Reward.

JENNETT C. BERRY,
King Street.

38–45 Trelawny Workhouse, Sept. 18, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 13th day of November next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Piazza of Messrs. Ogilvy and Miller, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

GEORGE BLACK HALL, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, to Worcester estate, St. James's; sent in by Mr. P. M'Kay upwards of three months ago.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. W. SLOLY, Sup.

34–41 St. George's Workhouse, Aug. 23, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Thursday the 19th day of October next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House here, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

PATRICK, a Creole Negro man, 5 feet 8 inches, marked DS on shoulders; sent in by Mr. Henry Swift, his owner May 13

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
JAMES CRUMP, Sup.

35–42 Kingston Workhouse, Sept 1, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse prior to Monday the 30th day of October next, they will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at Harty's Tavern, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

ANDREW, *alias* ARDREE, a slim young Creole Negro man boy, 5 feet 2 inches, has blister marks on his back, and a large sore on the small of his right leg, to David Aird, Esq. Kingston; committed May 17

JOH, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 2 inches, bow-legged, some of his upper front teeth are lost, to Mr. John Currie, a person of Colour, a mason, Spanish-Town; committed 25

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY BROUGHTON, Sup.

40–42 Kingston, Oct. 6, 1826.

FOR SALE, SALISBURY-HILL Coffee Plantation, in St. Thomas' in the Vale, with Fifty-Five Slaves. It contains 579 Acres, mostly Woodland. There are an excellent Dwelling-House, Barbicues, Mills, &c. adapted for Coffee, also about 28,000 weight of Coffee now in Store. The ensuing Crop is estimated at 50,000, as considerable young Fields will come in. It is distant eighteen Miles from Kingston, with a Cart-Road half way. Any Person, having about Twenty or Thirty more Slaves, would find this an excellent Property, it being in the most seasonable part of Jamaica.

JAS. LEWIS & CO.

34–41 Portland, Aug. 20, 1826.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 14th inst. a Negro Man named JAMES WHITE BROWN: he is about 50 years of age, and bald on the top of his head. It is suspected that he is gone to some of the Leeward Parishes, having been traced as far as Buff Bay. A Reward of Eight Dollars shall be paid to any Person who will put him in a Workhouse.

H. J. PASSLEY.

40–47 Spanish-Town Workhouse, Sept. 30, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 4th day of December next, they will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Cross-Keys Tavern, in this Town, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

WILLIAM, a Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, has a scar above his upper lip and one on his right shin, a little knock-kneed, first said he belonged to a Mr. Grey, a person of Colour, St. Ann's, but very lately found, and now confesses himself, to belong to Cranbrook plantation, in the same parish June 20

ALLICK, a Creole, 5 feet 2¾ inches, likely countenance, formerly to Asher Levy, Esq. of this town, but now to Mr. Peter Harrison, of St. Dorothy's, by whom he was committed for punishment 28

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners.
T. RENNALS, Sup.

N. B. A Deposit of 25 *per cent.* will be required for all Slaves sold out of this Workhouse in future, on the day of Sale, which will be forfeited if not taken out three days after.

40–47 Hanover Workhouse, Oct. 3, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 28th day of November next, they will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House, Lucea, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

JOHN HEWITT, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, coal black, stout, has a scar on top of the left shoulder, caused by a bite from a mule named Tom, and apparently marked B, diamond aside of it, on shoulders, to Mr. Mullins, a bricklayer, Morant-Bay; he was claimed (by post) on the 5th September by a Mr. Geo. Bassett, Richmond-Hill, St. Thomas' in the East, who says, that there is no such person as Mr. Mullins in that quarter, but he has not yet come forward June 9

GEORGE, a Creole Boy, 4 feet 10½ inches, light complexion, to Mr. Roberts, clerk to Mr. Da Costa, near the Parade, Kingston; he has been skulking in this vicinity upwards of a twelve-month 28

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
PATRICK LESLIE, Sup.

39–46 St. Andrew's Workhouse, Sept. 28, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 21st day of November next, she will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at Halfway-Tree Tavern, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of her fees:

SUSANNAH, a Mungola, 5 feet 1½ inch, has a film in her right eye, and has lost one of her upper front teeth, formerly to a Mr. Verdon, of Kingston (died some years ago,) who left her to the late Mr. John Miskelly, tavern-keeper in this parish; that since his death (about 12 months) she has had her liberty, and does not know who has now any claim to her, having always understood she was to be free. June 29

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,
M. LYON, Sup.

Apprehended Deserters.

In St. Andrew's Workhouse, Oct. 5, 1826.

July, *alias* Princeavere Stanley, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 3½ inches, marked apparently M, with other letters, on right shoulder, blister marks on stomach, has a scar on throat, to Farmhill coffee-plantation, St. David's Sept. 12

Margaret, a young good-looking Creole Negro wench, 5 feet 3¼ inches, has a scar on left shoulder, and on the back of her neck, to Mrs. Parkinson, Morant-Bay; she gave herself up 15

George Williams, a Mungola, 5 feet 4½ inches, pock-pitted about his face, has the mark of an old sore on right instep, to Miss Bowie, Kingston 20

Ann Williams, an Eboe, 5 feet 10 inches, some of her upper front teeth are lost, and has country marks on her temples, to same owner —

Philip, *alias* John Chambers, a Creole Negro man 5 feet 4½ inches, wears whiskers, yellow skin, athletic appearance, and marked apparently IC on right shoulder, to Mr. Alex. Chambers, of Lucea; brought in by the Maroons 22

London, a good-looking young Creole Negro Man, 5 feet 4¼ inches, to Mr. Wm. Glegg, an orphan; says that Mr. Geo. Manuel, of Kingston, in his trustee; brought in by ditto —

William Samuells, a stout Creole Negro man, 5 feet 6 inches, marked apparently IH, diamond on top, on right shoulder, black skin, some of his upper front teeth are lost, and has marks of old sores on left leg, formerly to Springfield estate, Westmorland, but now to the Delve estate, in that parish 23

John, a young Creole lad, 5 feet 3½ inches, has a sore on his left foot, says he is free, and that his mother, Margaret Walker, a free woman, lives in Kingston —

George Wilson, a Coromantee, 5 feet 4 inches, his upper front teeth are wide, has the mark of having been burnt on left side, and country marks on temples, to Lewisburg estate, St. Mary's. Oct. 1

Eleanor Haywood, an Eboe, 5 feet 4¾ inches, of a yellow skin, sickly appearance, some of her upper front teeth are lost, and has a black mole in the palm of her left hand, to Miss Mary Barrow, Kingston 2

Bella, *alias* Ann Amelia Cameron, a Congo, 4 feet 11 inches, some of her upper and lower front teeth are lost, and has an ulcer on her right leg, to Tulloch estate, St. Thomas' in the Vale —

Sam, *alias* Joe M'Kie, a Mungola, 4 feet 11¾ inches, marked R, with other letters not plain, on right shoulder, sickly appearance, has marks of old sores on his shins, and two of his upper and one of his lower front teeth are lost, to Warwick-Castle estate, St. Mary's 3

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above are all the apprehended deserters in this Workhouse, to the best of my information and belief, except those advertised for sale.

M. Lyon, Sup.

Sworn before me, this 5th October, 1826.

R. Chisholm.

In Port-Royal Workhouse, Oct. 6, 1826.

Adam, a Creole, 5 feet 3 inches, to Mr. Thomas Williams, Good Hope, Westmorland Aug. 24

James, a Mundingo, 5 feet 3½ inches, to Mr. Wm. Arcort, Greenwich coffee-settlement, St. Thomas' in the East Sept. 4

George, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, mark not plain on left shoulder, to the estate of Chas. Austin, Esq. Stafford-Hall, Port-Royal Mountains 27

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Isaac Benjamin, Sup.

Sworn before me, this 6th October, 1826.

Henry S. Beer.

In Clarendon Workhouse, Sept. 6, 1826.

George, a Chamba, 5 feet 6½ inches, to Mr. John M'Quan, who has a coffee-plantation, called Orange Hill, in St. Ann's.

Joe Grant, a Moco, 5 feet 11 inches, mark not plain, formerly to Mr. George Wilson, of Vere, who sold him to Mr. Grant, a bread-baker, of Kingston.

Graham Pennants, an Eboe, 5 feet 1½ inch, marked DH on shoulders, to Duncan Hamilton, Esq. St. John's.

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above are all the apprehended deserters in this Workhouse, to the best of my knowledge and belief, except those advertised for sale.

Ben. Binger, Sup.

In St. Mary's Workhouse, Oct. 2, 1826.

Thomas Toomy, a Mulatto Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, to Whydah estate, Portland July 26

Tom, a Creole boy, 5 feet, to Miss Elsey French, near Fort-George pen, St. George's Sept. 8

Abba (with her child Cuba), a Creole, 5 feet 1 inch, marked HW on her shoulders, formerly to Mr. Duncan, who was overseer of Nutfield estate, and is now supposed to belong to Lenox estate, St. George's 13

William, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, marked AS on right shoulder, to Dr. Robertson, St. George's 15

William James, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, to Retirement estate, St. Ann's 16

David Clark, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, to David Clark, Esq. Little Port-Royal street, Kingston; brought in by the Maroons Oct. 2

Charles, a Creole, 5 feet, to Mr. Jones, Maidenhall pen —

Godfrey Wharam, Sup.

In St. Thomas' in the Vale Workhouse, Oct. 4, 1826.

Nancy, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, to Mr. Brown, Penny's Pen, in Pedro's Sept. 9

Washington, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, marked EA, to Miss Archer, Mount-Sion, Hanover 11

David Christie, a Congo, 5 feet 2 inches, mark not plain, to Dr. Kennedy, St. Ann's 13

Bella, a Creole, 5 feet, to Miss Willock, Kingston —

Bessey, an Eboe, 5 feet, has scars on her back, to Miss Milly M'Kie, Kingston 14

William, a Congo, 4 feet 10 inches, to Miss Packharnis, St. Ann's —

Charles Green, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, marked DW, to Cooper's Hill, St. Andrew's, or Mr. Forsyth, Kingston —

Cudjoe Botts, a Creole, 5 feet 8 inches, to Mr. Louis Burke, near Orange-River, St. Mary's —

Elizabeth Jordon, a Chamba, 5 feet, has country marks, to Mr. Wm. Burke, Kingston —

John Williams, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, marked OH, to Ramble pen, St. Ann's 26

Dorothy Rutcliffe, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, apparently pregnant, to Exeter estate, Vere 28

Charles, a Mundingo, 5 feet 6 inches, to Cooper's Hill, St. Andrew's, or Mr. Forsyth, Kingston 30

John Allen, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, to Mr. Alexander, Mango-Valley, St. Mary's Oct. 4.

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above are all the apprehended deserters in this workhouse, except those sent in by their owners or possessors, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas Edbury, Sup.

In Manchester Workhouse, Sept. 27, 1826.

Edward White, an Eboe, 5 feet 5½ inches, marked GG on left shoulder, to Red-Tree pen, St. Jago Savanna June 19

Dido, an Eboe, 5 feet 5 inches, mark not plain on left shoulder; she is in a deranged state, so that her owner's name cannot be ascertained —

Edward, a Creole, 5 feet 2½ inches, no mark, to Mr. Campbell, Black-Ground plantation Sept. 1

Frederick, a Creole man boy, 5 feet 2 inches, no mark, to Reading pen, St. Elizabeth's 21

George White, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, no mark, to Chesterfield estate, Vere 22

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is the only unclaimed apprehended deserters in this Workhouse except those sent in by their owners and possessors, and one advertised for sale, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John Hollingsworth, Sup.

In Hanover Workhouse, Sept. 26, 1826.

William, a Creole, 5 feet 7 inches, has marks of sores on his legs, to the estate of Mr. William Curtis, dec. Aug. 12.

Jack, an Eboe, 5 feet 4 inches, marked IH, 2 on top, on left, and NRR on right shoulder, to Mr. William Williams, Westmorland.

Robert, a Creole boy, 4 feet 11 inches, has a scar on his right breast, to Mr. Tulloch, Montego-Bay, formerly an overseer, but now a field-officer in the militia Sept. 7

Elizabeth Reid, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, to Belvidere estate 17

Rose, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, to Mrs. Archer, Montego-Bay 18

Prue, an Eboe, 5 feet 2½ inches, the toe of her right foot is lost, and has a large scar on her left shoulder; her owner is not known 18

Richard, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, marked NI, diamond on top, to Mr. John Hine, Salt-Marsh 21

Jamaica, *ss.*—I do swear that the above are all the apprehended deserters in this Workhouse, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Patrick Leslie, Sup.

In St. James's Workhouse, Sept. 15, 1826.

Bob, *alias* Robert Grant, a Congo 5 feet 2½ inches, marked apparently MB on right breast, marks not plain on shoulders, has an ulcer on the left inner ancle, and his right wrist is knobby, from rheumatism, to Monsieur Bono, Dimity pen, near Old-Harbour July 3

Francis, a Mulatto Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, to Phœnix estate Aug. 22.

Jamaica, *ss.*—I do swear that the above is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, except those advertised for sale.

William Ball, Sup.

Sworn before me, this 8th September, 1826.

——— William Ewart.

In Spanish-Town Workhouse, Sept. 29, 1826.

Andrew, a young Creole Negro boy, 4 feet 5 inches, to Mrs. Hargreaves, Kingston July 4

William, a Creole, 5 feet 5½ inches, has a broad face, and his upper front teeth are wide, to Miss Blackwood, a Black woman, Hannah's Town 6

James, a Creole, 5 feet 6½ inches, has a great impediment in his speech, formerly to Mr. Wm. M'Gowan, Port-Royal, but now to Mrs. Meares, Annotto-Bay. 12

Sam, a Creole, 5 feet 6¾ inches, is very artful, has a broad face, and marks of punishment between his shoulders, and two of his upper front teeth are wide, to Dr. Archer, West-street, Kingston 17

M'Creay, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, smart and active appearance, to New-Ramble estate, St. Mary's, Joseph Timperon, Esq. proprietor Aug. 1

Olive, a Mundingo, 4 feet 11¾ inches, has a defect in the pupil of her right eye, a little grey-headed, and nearly the whole of her front teeth are lost, to the estate of Mrs. Gilborne, in the hands of William Myers, Esq. as trustee Sept. 6

James, *alias* Paul, a Nago, 5 feet 8 inches, marked MK on right shoulder, grum countenance, has country marks on his forehead and down each side, formerly to one Mr. M'Kenzie, then residing at the foot of the Mount-Diablo, afterwards to a Mr. Tulloch, Moneague, St. Ann's, and now in the hands of Mr. Jarvis Harker, of that parish, from whom he absconded 11

M'Niel, a Moco, 4 feet 10¾ inches, marked WPT on shoulders, to William Power Trench, Esq. Clarendon 22

William or Francis Richards, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, sharp and artful appearance, to Miss Bowen, a keeper of lodgings, Church-street, Kingston 27

William Banks, a Creole, 5 feet 3½ inches, his right upper front tooth is lost, to Industry estate, St. Mary's; Hon. Henry Cox, proprietor 28

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is a just and true list of all the apprehended deserters in this Workhouse, except those sent in by their owners or possessors, and those advertised for sale, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. Rennalls, Sup.

Apprehended Deserters.

In Trelawny Workhouse, Oct. 2, 1826.

Thomas, a young Creole boy, 4 feet, says he is free, but can produce no document thereof; his name is now found to be Peter, and belonging to Retirement estate, St. James's July 29

John Williams, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, to Mr. John Manderson, Montego-Bay Sept. 16

York, a Congo, 5 feet 2 inches, to Mr. Matthew Hunter 24

John, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, to Mr. Wilmot, St. Ann's 26

Thomas, a Sambo Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, to the estate of Mr. Wm. Taylor —

Eliza, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, to Miss M'Innes, Montego-Bay Oct. 2

Jamaica, *ss.*—I do swear that the above is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief, except one advertised for sale.

JOHN W. SLOLY, Sup.

Sworn before me, this 2d October, 1826.

Chas. Campbell.

In Morant-Bay Workhouse, Oct. 4, 1826.

Thomas Kelly, a Creole, 5 feet 5½ inches, left leg lame, to Concord plantation, St. Ann's; he was taken out of this Workhouse about six months ago by James Minot, Esq, attorney at law, of Kingston July 15

Charles Grant, a Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, two of his upper front teeth are lost, to a Miss Woolfrys, Harbour-street, Kingston, and says that he is hired to a Mr. Levy, who gave him a mare, and sent him to sell goods; he had the mare in his possession when committed, which is now in Morant-Bay Pound Aug. 12

Davy, a Creole boy, 4 feet 3½ inches, to Mr. Daly, a storekeeper, at Old-Harbour 16

John Fairlie, a Creole, 5 feet 7½ inches, to Mr. Anderson, a carpenter, Kingston, by whom he was taken out of this Workhouse on the 6th of July last Sept. 23

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is just and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief, except one advertised for sale.

F. & J. M'DONALD, Sups.

In St. Elizabeth's Workhouse, Oct. 3, 1826.

John, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, to Miss Millar, dec. St. James's; brought in by the Maroons July 13

Henry, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, elderly, one of his upper front teeth is lost, to Mr. Price, Clarendon —

Maria Dawes, a Creole, 5 feet 5 inches, to Georgia estate, Hanover Aug. 15

Peter, a Congo, 4 feet 10 inches, two of his upper front teeth are lost, marked LP on right shoulder, to the late Mr. Thos. Padmore, Manchester 25

Maria, a Creole, 5 feet, one of her upper front teeth is lost, to Miss Jane Burkett, Westmorland 26

William Norbitt, a Creole, 5 feet 6 inches, yellow complexion, a mason by trade, to Duckenfield estate, St. Thomas' in the East; when apprehended he had a pass, dated the 4th July, 1826, signed Thomas Bassett, Richmond-Hill 31

Lizzey, a Mulatto Creole girl, 5 feet, to Dr. Wm. Roper, Montego-Bay; brought in by the Maroons Sept. 24

Sarah, a Creole, 5 feet 1 inch, yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, says she was either born in the woods, or taken there by her mother when very young, and does not know any owner 25

John Spence, a Creole boy, 4 feet 10 inches, says he is free, but has no document thereof, and reports that he has been hired as a servant to Mr. Delcon, Savanna-la-Mar 29

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above are all the unclaimed deserters in this Workhouse, to the best of my knowledge and belief, except the one advertised for sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sup.

In Kingston Workhouse, Oct. 6, 1826.

William Lucas, a Congo, 5 feet 7 inches, mark not plain on shoulders, has country marks down his forehead and temples, old and grey-headed, his left hand is much injured, and the fingers of both hands are crooked, to Rock-Hall settlement, near the Ferry June 17

William Brown, a Nago, 5 feet 4 inches, has country-marks about his body, has lost his right leg, and wears a wooden one, says he belongs to Mr. Thos. Rennalls, Supervisor of St. Catherine's Workhouse 22

Tom Shelley, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 3 inches, has a number of lumps like warts about his back and shoulders, and a large lump at the tip of the left ear, which he says was occasioned by boring the ear; says he belongs to Mr. Richard Williams, a person of Colour, who has a small pen called Wales, near Falmouth, Trelawny; he gave himself up July 6

George Johnson, a Coromantee, 5 feet 3 inches, old and grey-headed, mark not plain on left shoulder, and his knees are injured, having been thrown from a mule while a young man, which causes him to walk lame, supposed to belong to the estate of Jacob Johnson, Esq. late of Springfield, Westmorland, or to some person of that parish; he states that he was picked up at sea, with another Negro, in a canoe, by his Majesty's sloop Britomart, on the 28th ult. being blown off the coast while fishing Aug. 4.

Sammy, *alias* Richard, a young Creole Negro boy, 4 feet 10½ inches, marked TW on right shoulder, to Mr. Thomas White, a person of Colour, who has a small settlement about nine miles from Savanna-la-Mar 18

William Hutchinson, a stout Creole Negro man, 5 feet 5½ inches, wears whiskers, has a slight blister mark on his back, and scars on the lower part of the shins of his legs, to Mr. Frederick Miller, a person of Colour, a jobbing carpenter, Clarendon; he gave himself up Sept. 8

William, a Creole Negro boy, 5 feet 1 inch, has flat splawed feet, the inner ancle of the right foot is swelled, and has a large navel, to Mr. Williamson, Redwood's pen, near Spanish Town 13

William, *alias* William Henry, a Creole Negro man boy, 5 feet 3½ inches, his feet are shrivelled and discoloured from chigoes, and has a film on right eye, to Woodside pen, Clarendon 18

Harry, *alias* Edward, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 1 inch, to Mr. Mark Raven, Manchester 21

Adam, a Creole Negro boy, 5 feet, to James Daly, Esq. Derry-Hill plantation, Manchester 30

David, *alias* Richard Burke, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 7 inches, has the scar of a cut on the right eye, and one on the forehead, to Mr. John M'Kenzie or Miss Ann Currie, at Sunning-Hill estate, St. Thomas' in the East Oct. 6

John Jones, a young Creole Negro man, 5 feet 5 inches, marked GE, blotched, on the left shoulder, and IF on breast, to Maurice Jones, Esq. Hartford estate, St. Thomas' in the East —

Elizabeth, a likely young Creole Negro woman, 5 feet 6 inches, has a long circular scar at the back of the neck inclining to the left shoulder, and a scar at the lower part of the left shin, to Mr. Francis Murray, a Sambo man, a fisherman, at Rae's Town —

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is a just and true list of the apprehended deserters in this Workhouse, except those advertised for sale, to the best of my information and belief.

HENRY BROUGHTON, Sup.

Sworn before me, this 6th October, 1826.

John Biggar.

In Westmorland Workhouse, Sept. 26, 1826.

William Lee, a Chamba, 5 feet 4½ inches, the half of his left fore-finger is lost, and marked RG, says that Miss Green, a person of Colour, of Black River, is his owner Sept. 1

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARCH. WEIR, Sup.

In St. George's Workhouse, Oct. 4, 1826.

Cappio, a Nago, 5 feet 2½ inches, an elderly man, has a film on his right eye, to Mr. Austin, Kingston; taken up at Lennox estate, in this parish July 28

James, *alias* William Barnaby, a Creole, 5 feet 4 inches, marked RR on right shoulder, formerly to Hart-hill, in this parish, but now to Mr. Jackson, Rock-River estate, St. Mary's —

Hardtimes, *alias* John Codd, a Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, marked RR on shoulders, formerly to White-River estate, in this parish, but now to James Smith, Esq. near the Kingston beef-market Aug. 2

Sally Wilcox, a Mungola, 5 feet 3 inches, has country marks on her stomach, to a Mr. Hilton, of Westmorland; she delivered herself up 28

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES CRUMP, Sup.

In Portland Workhouse, Sept. 26, 1826.

William, a Chamba, 5 feet 5 inches, no mark, to Mr. Coltes, St. Ann's July 8

Thomas, a Congo, 5 feet 2½ inches, no mark, to same owner —

John Franklyn, a Creole, 5 feet 2 inches, has marks of flogging on right shoulder, to the estate of Mr. Cameron, formerly overseer of Pemberton-Valley, St. Mary's Aug. 19

Jemmy, a Creole, 5 feet 8¼ inches, no mark, to Mr. Wm. Rae, Falmouth Sept. 23

Jamaica, *ss.*—The above is just and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS N. SHERWOOD, Sup.

38–45 Spanish-Town Workhouse, Sept. 1, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slaves are taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 20th day of November next, they will on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Cross-Keys Tavern, in this Town, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of their fees:

BOB, a Coromantee, 5 feet 3¼ inches, has blister marks on his breast, and a part of each ear is lost, which he states to be his country marks, to Mr. Hughes, a mason, Kingston. June 5

TOM, a Moco, 4 feet 10 inches, has a scar between his eyes, and his right upper front tooth is lost, to Mr. Thomson, dec. Coonda-Place, Moneague, St. Ann's. 10

SARAH ALLEN, a Creole, 4 feet 11½ inches, marked apparently SD, diamond on top, on right shoulder, formerly to Sarah Douglas, and afterwards to Mrs. Allen, says that a Miss Pinter, her godmother, in Kingston, knows to whom she belongs. 13

T. RENNALLS, Sup.

40–47 St. Andrew's Workhouse, Oct. 8, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Tuesday the 28th day of November next, she will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at Halfway-Tree Tavern, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of her fees:

MARY-ANN, a young Creole woman, 5 feet 3¾ inches, has two small scars on left temple and a blotched mark on right wrist, to A. I. Nunes, Esq. Kingston.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,

M. LYON, Sup.

39–41 Deputy-Marshal's Office, Kingston, Sept. 30, 1826.

VENDITIONIS returnable October Grand Court, 1826.

Jackson, Joseph, esquire, vs. *Richard Hall, esquire.*

Flora, a Black, a Field-negro; aged 13 years.
George Hall, ditto, ditto; aged 45 years.
Ann, ditto, ditto; aged 26 years.
Eliza (Ann's daughter), ditto, ditto; aged 8 years.
Henry (Ann's son), ditto, ditto; aged 4 years.
Nicholas (ditto), ditto, ditto; aged 1 year.
Morrice (ditto), ditto, ditto; aged 2 years.
London, ditto, ditto; aged 36 years.

Simpson, James, exor. vs. *Felix O'Hanlan, planter.*

Mary-Ann Marlborough, a Black, a Field-negro; aged 18 years

A. L. Pallmer, practitioner, vs. *James Dalhouse.*

James, a Black, a Field-negro; aged 35 years.

Rietti, Abraham, vs. *Richards & Bayly.*

Cuffee Palmer, a Black, a Field-negro; aged 37 years.
William Bayly, ditto, ditto; aged 36 years.

Gilbanks & al. vs. *John Brochurst.*

A Pony and an Open Chaise.

TAKE NOTICE, That I shall put up to Public Sale, at Harty's Tavern, on Monday the 16th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the above NEGROES, PONY, and CHAISE, levied upon under and by virtue of the foregoing Writs of *Venditioni Exponas.*

WM. ROSE, D. M.

35–42 St. Elizabeth's Workhouse, Aug. 29, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unless the under-mentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 24th day of October next, he will, on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Post-Office, Black-River, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of his fees:

CUFFEE, a Creole Man Boy, 5 feet, to Mr. Howard, in or near Falmouth May 17

Ordered, That the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN SPENCER, Sup.

39–42 Trafalgar, Port-Royal Mountains, Sept. 30, 1826.

ABSCONDED from this Property, Two young Creole Negro Men, named FREDERICK and SIMON. They are Brothers, both stammer a little, and are of short stature. One Pistole will be given to any Person who will lodge either of them in a Place of Confinement, or delivering them either to Mr. Hyman Levy, Kingston, or to the Subscriber.

J. P. LEVY.

39–42 Kingston, Sept. 29, 1826.

FOR SALE, cheap for Cash, an effective GANG of Thirty-Six NEGROES, consisting of Nineteen Males, and Seventeen Females, at present employed on York Estate, in St. Thomas' in the East.

STEEL & ELIN.

Strays.

In St. Catherine's Pound, Sept. 23, 1826.

July 8 Roan Mare, marked MB, on near side, sore back, one hind foot-white.
Bay Mare, no brand-mark, long tail.
30 Grey Mare, docked, marked apparently with the figure 3 on near side.
Aug. 6 Brown Horse, no brand-mark, small lumps on one side of his neck.
14 Bay Mare, no brand-mark, docked, shod all round.
Sept. 12 Grey Horse, marked B on near side, sore back.

DONALD M'BEAN, P. K.

In St. Andrew's Pound, Oct. 5, 1826.

Oct. 4 Black Mare, marked BC, one hind foot white; sent in by W. Crutchley.
Black Colt, one hind-foot white; sent in by ditto.
White Stallion, long tail; sent in by ditto.
Grey Mare, marked WC, switch tail; sent in by ditto.
Dun Colt; sent in by ditto.

CALEB BLADES, P. K.

In St. Elizabeth's Pound, Oct. 4, 1826.

Aug. 25 Brown Horse Colt, no mark; brought in by Horatio Baylis.
Sept. 7 Light-coloured chesnut Horse, no mark; sent in from Berlin.
Oct. 3 Bay Horse, marked M, near fore-foot white; sent in by W. Bruce, from Wooburn.

GEO. TOMLINSON, P. K.

In Clarendon Pound, Sept. 27, 1826.

July 27 Old brown She Mule, docked tail, off ear slit, pad marks, marked GG on near hip; sent in from St. Jago Retreat.
Old brown He Mule, long tail, pad marks, rope marks on nose and behind the ears; sent in from Parnassus estate.
Strong bay Horse, docked tail, shod before; sent in from Kupuis estate.
Sept. 7 Brown He Ass, the right ear is lost, marked apparently DC on near buttock; sent in from Mount-Pleasant.
Sept. 20 Bay Horse, docked tail, left ear lopped; draft marks on breast, marked D on near hip; sent in from Paisley pen.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY, P. K.

In St. Thomas' in the Vale Pound, Oct. 4, 1826.

Aug. 21 Bay She Mule, long tail, notched; sent in from Bybrook estate.
Sept. 7 Bay Horse, marked L on near hind hip; sent in from Shenton estate.
18 Grey Mare, no mark; sent in from Juan de Bolas.

J. HEWER, P. K.

In Morant-Bay Pound, Oct. 4, 1826.

Aug. 12. Stout mouse-coloured Mare, marked AB on near thigh, docked tail, long mane, her back very much injured; sent in by J. M'Kenzie, Esq. from Stoakesfield having been found in the possession of two runaways.

F. & J. M'DONALD, D. K.

In St. David's Pound, Aug. 30, 1826.

Aug. 18 Red and white Steer, very thin, marked apparently HP, with another letter not plain, on near thigh and on near rump, and off horn not plain.

J. SATCHELL, P. K.

In Manchester Pound, Oct. 4, 1826.

Sept. 29 Mouse-coloured He Ass, marked DV on near shoulder and near thigh; sent in from Kendal.
Oct. 3 Bay Horse, marked R, a letter before it not plain, heart on top, on off thigh, shod; sent in from Kingland.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH, P. K.

In St. Mary's Pound, Oct. 1, 1826.

Sept. 4 Old bay Mare; sent in from Water-Valley estate.
12 Old dun Horse, Spanish marks; sent in from Decoy.

G. WHARAM, P. K.

JAMAICA ss.—IN CHANCERY.

FORBES & ux. & al. vs. KING & al.

IN Pursuance of the Final Decree of this Honourable Court, pronounced in the above Cause on the thirtieth day of May last, I do hereby give notice that, in default of Payment by the Defendants, some or one of them, on or before the twenty-ninth day of November next, of the several Sums of Money therein and thereby directed to be paid to the Complainants, with Interest and Costs, I will, on Monday the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon, at Miss Skyer's Tavern, Buff-Bay, set up to Sale, and actually sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder or bidders, and for the most Money that can be had or gotten for the same, the Plantation, Piece, or Parcel of Land, called FRIENDSHIP, and the several SLAVES, in the Pleadings mentioned, in Families, or so much and such part or parts thereof as shall be sufficient for the purposes mentioned in the said Decree, and the Monies to arise from such Sales I shall pay as therein and thereby directed. 36

Given under my hand, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

HERBERT J. JAMES, M. C. C.

40–41 Morant-Bay, Oct. 5, 1826.

NOTICE.

FOR PUBLIC SALE, at Martin's Tavern, on Monday the 23d. inst. between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a Negro Boy named DUKE, levied on for Arrears of Taxes due the Public and Parish of St. Thomas in the East by the Estate of Alex. Barclay, dec.

E. TAYLOR, C. C.

[This sheet exhibits a fair average specimen of the contents of one week's Jamaica Gazette. The reader will perceive that there is in it no lack of discussion on the subject of Slavery; and that, therefore, the fears expressed of danger from the discussion of that subject in England must be mere pretence.——The attention of the reader will doubtless be particularly fixed by the numerous Sales of Human Beings occurring in a single week—individuals, men and women, levied upon for taxes, or seized and sold under writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, or under the Workhouse Law, manifestly without the slightest regard to their domestic ties; or whole gangs sold either by the Owner, or under Decrees of Chancery, who may have been the property of some kind and feeling master, but who may now be doomed to sustain the worst rigours of bondage, in the hands of some needy adventurer, eager to turn his human purchase to the best account in the shortest time, either by working them out, or by scattering them, as may best suit his interest, into distant parts of the Island.——We have not in this, as in former weeks, Run-aways escaping from the Workhouse in chains. But what a melancholy list have we of those still remaining there in their chains, advertised, precisely like the stray cattle in the adjoining column, with all their brands, and marks, and wounds, and scars, and blotches, and floggings! Is not this a state of things too bad to be endured? Jamaica may bluster a little longer; but she may be assured that the people of Great Britain will not consent to maintain such a system as theirs, at the enormous expense which it requires. They will protest, one and all, against continuing, by their ships and their troops, their bounties and protecting duties, to uphold this mass of abomination, notwithstanding all the noise which the men of Jamaica may make about their own violated rights and liberties, and about their efforts to "exalt the character of their labouring population."]

Ellerton and Henderson, Printers, Gough Square, London.

CHART OF THE WORLD,

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION:

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE IMPOLICY OF SLAVERY.

Sugar may be grown, so far as Climate is concerned, about 30 degrees on each side of the Equator, bounded by the yellow lines.

The parts entirely red *represent the colony of Demerara, &c. on the Continent of South America, the Island of Jamaica, and the West India Islands under the British Flag; and are the countries to which we are at present confined for the supply of Sugar, except by paying higher duties on that article from other quarters.*

The part coloured blue, *includes nearly the whole of Africa, from which we are prevented obtaining Sugar by the devastating effects of the Slave trade, and also by prohibitions for the support of Slavery in the W. Indies.*

The pink *colour represents Hindostan, from which our trade in Sugar is restricted & limited by high duties.*

The parts coloured green *(covering nearly the whole of the continent of South America, the whole of Mexico, Arabia, China, New Holland, the Indian Archipelago, other Islands, &c.) represents the large extent of territory from which we can derive no Sugar, owing to prohibitory duties.*

All these duties and prohibitions, restricting or prohibiting us from trade in Sugar with those vast territories, and consequently from the advantages of a proportionate increase in the consumption of British manufactures, to an extent that would give employment to the destitute population of Ireland and Great Britain, all are imposed for the exclusive protection and support of slave cultivation in the West Indian colonies; colonies which form but insignificant specks in the map, in point of extent, as indeed they are insignificant and inadequate with reference to the prospective increase of commerce commensurate with the unrestricted operations of British capital, enterprize & industry.

Exclusive of the above restrictions, a burthen is incurred by this Country to the amount of ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, ANNUALLY, *to raise the price of Slave grown Sugar.*

Published by J. Cross, 18 Holborn, also Sold by Hatchard & Son, Piccadilly, J. & A. Arch, Cornhill, & Seeley & Son, Fleet Street, London.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE

IN THE

BRITISH COLONIES.

"In Jamaica the number employed in that line of culture, (sugar planting) in 1789, was one hundred and twenty eight thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight, all of whom, without fresh supplies from Africa, would probably be extinct in less than thirty years."—*Bryan Edwards,* vol. ii. book iv. ch. iv. p. 135.

The first Appendix to the Report of the Bengal Board of Trade, page 210, contains the following testimony of Mr. W. Fitzmaurice, a sugar planter in Jamaica for 16 years. "From the luxuriance and fertility of this country, (Bengal) I think it is amply competent to the supply of all Europe with sugars; and that even the West India Planters themselves might import them thence on much easier terms than they can afford to sell sugars in the curing houses on their own plantations; *and inasmuch as the cultivation of the sugar cane destroys annually in the West, thousands of men, women, and children, it would save the lives of thousands in the East, by giving them employ and sustenance.*"

"To the British West Indies alone, we exclude our other slave colonies) there have been carried from Africa, not fewer, on the most moderate calculation, than two millions of human beings. These have not only not increased, but they have diminished to little more than a third of that number."—*Review of Buddicombe's Christian Exodus, Christian Observer,* April, 1827. p. 246.

HUDSON, PRINTER, BIRMINGHAM.

Slavery in the British West Indies.

Calne, Sept. 10, 1825.

To the Editor of the Devizes Gazette.

SIR,—I am told that a few weeks ago it was asked by a correspondent of your's, whether it were credible that the system of Slavery prevailing in our West India Colonies could be fairly chargeable with the iniquity and oppression so commonly alleged against it, when the justice of the charge was positively denied by two gentlemen of the very first respectability in this neighbourhood (whose names were mentioned) and who, being Planters themselves, might be presumed to have a competent knowledge of the subject on which they had delivered their opinion? From the excellent principle on which your Paper is conducted, viz.—that of being "Open to all parties, and influenced by none," I feel assured that you will be disposed to give a place in its columns to the following extract from the answer of the late Sir William Young, Governor of Tobago, to certain inquiries consequent on an address of the House of Commons as to the measures which had been adopted in the Colonies for the legal protection of Slaves. Sir William, be it remembered, was himself a large Proprietor, had always been a decided enemy to the abolition of the Slave Trade, and was, of course, a still more decided enemy to the abolition of Slavery. Yet did he feel irresistibly compelled by a regard to the sacred obligations of truth, to return this answer to the official inquiries addressed to him.

"I think *the Slaves have by law no protection.* In this, and I doubt not, in every other Island, there are laws for the protection of slaves, and good ones; but circumstances in the administration of whatever law render it a *dead letter.* When the intervention of the law is most required, it will have the least effect; as in cases where a vindictive and cruel master has dared to commit the most atrocious cruelties, *even to murder his slave*, no free person being present to witness the act. There appears to me a radical defect in the administration of justice throughout the West Indies, in whatever case the wrongs done to a slave are under consideration; or rather, that justice cannot in truth be administered, controlled as it is by a law of evidence which *covers the most guilty European with impunity*, provided that, when having a criminal intent, he is cautious not to commit the crime in the presence of a free witness.

"On small plantations there is but one free person, the resident manager, and no slave can appear against him. In the back yard of a jobber of a small gang for hire, in the workshops or outbuildings of each artisan or petty tradesman, and within every house, *the greatest cruelties may be exercised on a slave without a possibility of conviction.* I should consider it as inconsistent with the respect and deference I bear to the sagacity and wisdom of the august body for whose use this report is framed, to idly enlarge it with the enumeration of humane laws for the protection of slaves, all rendered nugatory by the conditions of evidence required in their administration."

Such was the case as stated by Sir William Young in 1811; and in November, 1824, a bill, which was introduced into the House of Assembly in Jamaica "to enable slaves to give evidence in certain cases of crime committed against slaves &c." was rejected by *a majority of thirty-four to one.* This bill, framed with a view to remedy in some small degree the "radical defect in the administration of colonial justice," so candidly avowed in the report of Sir William Young, may be seen entire in the appendix to the 2d Report of the Society for the Mitigation &c. of Slavery throughout the British Dominions.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, C. T.

*** See, on the other side, the extract from Mr. Grosett's Letter, of Aug. 1826.

Heb. 13. 3.

PHŒBE.

Jamaica Royal Gazette, Oct. 7, 1826.

Spanish-Town Workhouse.

35—42 Notice is hereby given, that unless the undermentioned Slave is taken out of this Workhouse, prior to Monday the 30th day of October next, she will on that day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'Clock in the forenoon, be put up to Public Sale, and sold to the highest and best bidder, at the Cross-Keys Tavern, in this Town, agreeably to the Workhouse Law now in force, for payment of her fees.

PHŒBE, a Creole, 5 feet 4½ inches, marked NELSON on breasts, and I O on right shoulder, first said to one Miss Roberts, a free Black, in Vere, secondly, to Thomas Oliver, Esq. St. John's, but it is very lately ascertained that her right name is Quasheba, and she belongs to Salisbury-Plain plantation, in St. Andrew's; Mr. John Smith is proprietor. May 11

Ordered, that the above be published in the Newspapers appointed by Law, for Eight Weeks.

By order of the Commissioners,

T. RENNALLS, Sup.

"To admit *Slave-evidence* (of course cautiously and properly guarded) and to abolish the *whipping of women*, are two desirable points, and would destroy topics used with much effect against the Colonies."

Letter of J. R. Grosett, Esq. (a West India Proprietor,) to the Editor of the Jamaica Journal and Kingston Chronicle, August 1, 1826.

I would not have a Slave to till my ground
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earn'd.
We have no Slaves at home—why then abroad?

COWPER.

But soon as approaching the land,

That Goddess-like Woman he view'd;

The scourge he let fall from his hand,

With the blood of his subjects imbrued.

Three Points of Comparison

BETWEEN THE VALUE

OF

SLAVE LABOUR AND FREE LABOUR.

"Is it fair to our brethren, the Planters, to oppose the Colonial System? If they find themselves embarrassed, even with unpaid Labourers, would not their burthen be unspeakably greater had they to remunerate free Labourers?"

I.

The production of the soil forms the basis of the planter's wealth.

But the production of the soil will, *cæteris paribus*, bear a proportion to the labour bestowed upon it.

Now every man who labours *without* advantage to himself, will labour the *least* that he possibly can;		whilst every man who labours *with* advantage to himself, will labour the *most* that he possibly can.
On every slave labourer, then, there exists a powerful drawback *from* exertion;		whilst on every free labourer there operates a powerful stimulus *to* exertion.
Multiply the drawback on the exertion of every single slave by the number of slaves on the estate;	and	multiply, on the other hand, the stimulus on the exertion of every free man by the total number of free men on the estate; and

The addition of both together will shew the difference between slave and free labour; thus,

On an estate of 400 slaves will be 400 drawbacks on labour:		on an estate of freemen will be 400 stimuli to labour.

Consequently, add the drawbacks and stimuli together, and 800 will be the superiority of FREE LABOUR over SLAVE LABOUR.

Hence every Planter loses a drawback in proportion to every slave, and gains in proportion to every free labourer employed on his estate.

Hence FREE LABOUR is more beneficial to the Planter, because more productive than SLAVE LABOUR.

II.

The net profits of the Planter depend not only on the affluence of his income, but on the economy of his outgoings.

Every labourer, in order to labour, must live; and, to live, must have food, clothing, and habitation. Food, clothing, and habitation, must then be provided out of the profits of his labour, whether bond or free, whether provided by his employer in kind, or paid by him in wages.

Now the man who is provided at *another person's expense* has no interest to prevent him from being as improvident and as wasteful as possible;	Whilst the man providing himself out of wages, at his *own* expense, has a powerful and constantly operating stimulus to be as provident and as economical as possible.

But human necessities are the parents of human invention; and daily operating causes mould human habits; hence,

Whilst the slave, who labours under *no* necessity to provide for his own wants, bends not his mind to the means; and the stimulus of self dependance being wanting, he is destitute of the practice of economy.

The necessities of the free man suggest to him the means; and the stimuli operating upon him, give him the habitual practice of economy.

CONSEQUENTLY,

A much lower sum paid as wages will enable a man to supply *himself* comfortably, than will provide him, even in a very bare and scanty manner, gratuitously furnished by another.

HENCE,

Maintaining labourers is the dearest and most wasteful way of providing for them; and giving wages is the cheapest and most economical way of providing for them.

Hence Free Labour is more beneficial to the Planter than Slave Labour, because it occasions the least outgoing of income.

III.

The labourer who knows that the comforts of the future in no way depend on the exertions of the present, but solely on the caprice of another, has no stimulus to providence, industry, and temperance, when young; and has every motive, both to labour as little and for as short a period as he possibly can.

The labourer who knows that the comforts of his age depend on the industry and accumulation of his youth, has a constantly operating stimulus to temperance, economy, providence, and industry, and to continue that industry to the latest period of his life possible.

Hence the master of slaves has not only to supply the wasteful improvidence of working slaves, but also that of the idle, inactive, sick, or superannuated drones, with which his soil is encumbered.

Whilst the master of free labourers has not only to pay more moderate wages, but has only to pay those wages to truly effectual men.

Hence Free Labour is more beneficial to the Planter than Slave Labour, because the master of free labourers pays moderately, and pays only those who *do* work; and the master of slaves pays extravagantly, and makes that extravagant pay to those who *do not*, as well as to those who *do* work.

There appear then three powerful and constantly operating causes to give Free Labour a decided superiority, in point of value, over Slave Labour, viz.

IN THE CASE OF FREE LABOUR,
Much labour is achieved; wages are moderate; effective persons only are paid.

IN THE CASE OF SLAVE LABOUR,
Little is achieved; expenditure is profuse; the master is burthened with a large proportion of ineffectual persons.

Hence in Free Labour the income is most, the outgoing least.

In Slave Labour the income is least, the outgoing most.

Free Labour is then most beneficial to the Planter.——Q.E.D.

In confirmation of the above, we subjoin the following able, and, as we apprehend, unanswerable, statement from the pen of the late pious and learned Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, a man eminently

qualified, not only by his extensive information, to form a just theory; but, by his residence in America, to possess an extensive practical knowledge of the bearings of the question, which can only be attained by those who have the signal misfortune to live in a slave country:—

Extract from the 79th Sermon of Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, in America, and Author of "Travels through the United States."

"It is indispensable, to the accomplishment of human concerns, that the division of human industry should be voluntary."

"Force and pleasure are the only causes by which men have been induced to labour. Under a free government force cannot be applied to this end; nor, except very imperfectly, under a despotic one. Even where it is thus applied, it is so far unavailing as to reduce the quantity and value of that which is done by slaves, or men compelled to labour, to one-half, one-third, or even one-fourth, of that which is voluntarily done by the same number of freemen. A single family, at the head of one hundred slaves, would *easily consume* ALL that is produced by the labour of those slaves; whilst that of an equal number of freemen would AMPLY SUPPORT FIVE AND TWENTY FAMILIES. From these observations it is plain, that if the voluntary industry now exerted were to cease, and forced labour to be substituted for it, one-half, two-thirds, or three-fourths of human enjoyments, now furnished by voluntary industry, would at once be lost to mankind."

"Industry becomes voluntary only by the agreeableness of the employment chosen, or on account of the reward which it secures, or, what is commonly the case, by both. The nature of the employment is often so important in this respect, that no reward can ever reconcile many persons to the employments in which they are placed by their parents, or induce them to acquire the skill which is so necessary to success. Were we generally forced to our employment, we should find this generally the fact; and the *whip* would be almost as necessary to compel *our* industry, as it has been to compel that of slaves."

"Were it possible to manage a world in this manner, the result would still be, the general diffusion of poverty, suffering, and depopulation On the contrary, plenty, ease, and comfort, nay, convenience, and even luxury, are the regular results of voluntary industry, in all countries enjoying the common blessings of Providence."

"Since, then, so far more will be achieved by the stimulus of pleasure than by that of force, it is the part of a wise and prudent government to discover and apply those agreeable stimuli, which, by rendering labour voluntary, will also render it productive."

We subjoin the following statement respecting the convicts in New South Wales.—*(See the Christian Observer for November* 1826, *under the head of "New South Wales"):*—

"The Governor has published a scale of gratuities, to be paid to convicts employed on public departments, as an incitement to industry and good behaviour. It is expected that this plan will greatly benefit both the individuals and the public. The product of hopeless, compulsatory labour, *has been found* amongst convicts, *as everywhere else,* to be of little value to any party."

The above statements are only what the Christian might rationally expect. *The labourer is worthy of his hire,* says St. Luke x. 7; and St. James declares, v. 4, *Behold the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped, are entered into the ears of the God of Sabaoth.*

The God of Grace, is the God of Nature. The same Almighty and Sovereign power, which gave to us the word, directs also the works of God. No wonder, then, that the providence of God should be found to correspond with His revealed will. And that whatever may be the mutable views, or counsels of men, that both His denunciations and His recompenses will assuredly march on, in the course of appointed providential events, till they fix with inflexible and discriminative tenacity on their proper objects.

It is then only what we might expect, in correspondence with the precepts of God, to find that in point of fact, FREE LABOUR does actually bear in itself the seed of wealth, prosperity, and comfort, whilst SLAVE LABOUR, also bearing within itself seed after its kind, involves within itself, by a fearful, but indissoluble (because divinely appointed) bond, the seed of desolation, poverty, penury, and ruin, to all who are so unhappy as to be engaged in it.

Permit us to close by the two following anecdotes, illustrative of the foregoing observations, the first taken from "*Mott's Anecdotes of People of Colour;*" the second from "*The Substance of a Debate before the House of Commons, 15th May,* 1823."

Warner Mifflin, for his candour, affability, and knowledge, was ranked among those who are an honour to their country and their age. He had received from his father thirty-four negroes, old and young. The day that he had fixed upon for their emancipation being come, he called them one after another into his chamber; and this was the conversation which passed with one of them :—

"Well, my friend James, how old art thou?" "I am twenty-nine years and a half old, master." "Thou shouldst have been free, as thy white brethren are, at twenty-one. Religion and humanity enjoin me this day to give thee thy liberty; and justice requires me to pay thee for eight years and a half service, at the rate of twenty-one pounds five shillings per annum, including in it thy food and raiment; making altogether a sum of ninety-five pounds, twelve shillings, and sixpence owing to thee; but as thou art young and healthy, thou hadst better work for thy living; my intention is to give thee a bond for it, bearing interest at the rate of seven per Cent. Thou hast now no master but God and the laws. Go into the next room; thou wilt find there thy late mistress and my nephew; they are engaged in writing thy manumission. May God bless thee, James! Be wise and industrious; in all thy trials thou wilt find a friend in thy old master."

James, surprised at a scene so new and affecting, shed many tears; astonishment, gratitude, and a variety of feelings shook his frame. He shed a flood of tears, and could scarcely articulate these words: "Ah! my master, why do you give me my liberty? I have always had what I wanted; we have worked together in the fields, and I have worked as much for myself as for you. I have eaten of the same food, and been clothed like you—and we have gone together on foot to meeting. We have the Sabbath to ourselves, we don't lack any thing. When we are sick, our good and tender mistress comes to our bed-side, always saying something consolatory to us.

"Ah! my dear master, when I am free, where shall I go? and when I am sick"—"Thou shalt be as the whites; thou shalt hire with those who will give thee generous wages; in a few years thou shalt purchase a piece of land, marry a wife wise and industrious as thyself, and rear up children, as I have reared thee, in the fear of the Lord and love of labour. After having lived free and happy, thou shalt die in peace. Thou *must* accept liberty, James, it is a great while since it was due to thee. Would to God, the Father of all men, that the whites had never thought of trading in thy African brethren; may He inspire all men with the desire of following our example. We who regard liberty as the first of our blessings, why should we refuse it to those who live amongst us?"

"Ah! my master, you are so good is the reason I wish not to leave you—*I have never been a slave.* You have never spoken to me but as you speak to white men; I have lacked nothing, either in sickness or in health; I have never worked more than your neighbours, who have worked for themselves; I have been richer than many whites, to some of whom I have lent money; and my good and tender mistress never commands me to do any thing, but makes us do every thing by only saying, 'Please to do it.' How shall I leave you? Give me by the year what you will, in the name of a freeman or a slave, it is of little consequence to me—I shall never be happy but with you—I will never leave you."

"Well, James, I consent to what thou desirest. After thy manumission shall have passed through the necessary forms, I will hire thee by the year; but take, at least, one week of relaxation; it is a great epoch of thy life, celebrate it with joy, and rest, by doing whatsoever thou wilt."

"No, master, it is seed time; I will take my pleasure another time; one day only shall be a holiday in my family. Then since you will have it so, I will accept my liberty, and my first action as a free-man is to take your hand, my master! press it between mine, and lay it on my heart, where the attachment and gratitude of James will not cease until that ceases to beat; and until that moment, be assured that no labourer in the county of Kent will be more industrious than he who henceforth shall be called FAITHFUL JAMES."—*Mott's Anecdotes of People of Colour,* pp. 136-140.

In the year 1776, Samuel Nottingham, a Quaker, who became possessed of a small estate in Tortola, to which were attached twenty-five negroes, viz. six men, ten women, four boys, and five girls, determined on manumitting them. He accordingly did manumit them by a deed signed on the 30th day of June, 1776, in the presence of Nicholas and Sarah Waln, and which is given at length in the work from which we copy, but which it is unnecessary to insert.

About six years afterwards, Samuel Nottingham addressed to one of these slaves the following Letter :—

"Bristol, 30th of 9th Month, 1782.

"Dear George,

"Thy letter of the 8th of last 6th Month we received, and it was well pleasing to us to hear of the present good disposition of thyself and the rest of our late servants, whose welfare and happiness, both here and hereafter, we have much at heart; but we are sorry to hear of the removal of poor John Venture and Harry, though not without hopes of their partaking of that mercy which is extended to all, without respect of persons, whether white or black. So, George, remember, what we write to thee, we write to all of you who once called us master and mistress; but now you are all free, as far as it is in our power to make you so, because none are free, indeed, except they are free in Christ; therefore, we admonish you, not as your master and mistress, but as your friends and benefactors, beseeching you to be cautious of your conduct, and circumspect in your behaviour to all, that none may accuse you of abusing that freedom which we, in the course of Divine Providence, have been permitted to give you. Remember also that, as free-men and women, ye stand accountable for every part of your conduct, and must answer for the same in your own person, if you do amiss; in which case the laws where you are, have provided a punishment, according to the nature of the offence; but do well, and ye shall have praise of the same. And that you may be enabled to live honestly among men, we have given you our east-end plantation, in Fathog Bay, with every thing thereunto belonging, which we will endeavour to have secured to you by all lawful ways and means, that none may deprive you nor your offspring of it, but that you may freely cultivate and improve it to your own benefit and advantage, and thereby be provided with a sufficient subsistence to live comfortably together, in all friendliness and cordiality; assisting each other, that those more advanced in years may advise the younger, and these submitting to the counsel of the elder; so that good order and harmony may be preserved among you, which will assuredly draw down the blessing of the Most High. But if you have not wherewithal to cultivate and improve the plantation yourselves, we advise you to hire yourselves for a season to whom you please, as also the plantation, if you think it necessary, till you acquire a sufficiency to go on yourselves; but in every step you take of this kind, always remember the good of the whole. And as soon as you can make a beginning on the plantation yourselves, with cotton and provisions, we would by all means have you to do it, that you may not be scattered and too much divided, but endeavour to dwell together, and be content with food and raiment, and a blessing will certainly attend you under the influence of such a disposition. Tell Dorcas Vanterpool we are much obliged to her for her friendly care and attendance of poor John Venture and Harry during their sickness. We shall be pleased to hear how you go on by any opportunity, and that you cautiously maintain a good report among the neighbours. Live in love among yourselves, and the peace of Him who passeth all understanding will assuredly be with you and yours, which we earnestly desire and pray for, being your sincere friends and well wishers. (Signed) "SAMUEL NOTTINGHAM,
"MARY NOTTINGHAM."

"To George Nottingham, one of the Negroes belonging to the East-end Plantation,
late the property of Samual Nottingham, at Fathog Bay, in Tortola."

In the year 1822, this little colony of free persons was visited several times by two highly respectable gentlemen, on whose authority we are enabled to state the following particulars :—

"Of the original persons liberated, nine are still alive; besides whom there are twenty-five of their children, and nine grand-children, making in all forty-three persons. The whole of them reside on the same plantation, which they have ever since cultivated. Half of it is chiefly in provisions, and the rest is used as pasturage for their stock, which consists of twenty-eight cows, thirteen goats, and thirteen hogs. Formerly they cultivated cotton, but the price falling very low, they did not continue to plant it. Jeffery Nottingham, one of those originally emancipated, exclusive of his share in the plantation and stock, possesses five acres of land and a house in Spanish Town, and a vessel of twenty-three feet keel. Diana and Eve (born since 1776) have each a boat of seventeen and fourteen feet keel. For some years the seasons were so bad that they found it difficult to get water for their stock, and got little return for their labour; but still they had been able to support themselves, and to acquire the property mentioned above, while they increased in number from twenty five to forty-three. Not one of them is now in debt; and this property is free from all incumbrance. Twelve of the grown up persons are members of the Methodist society, and, with their children, attend regularly the Methodist Chapel at East-end, except in case of sickness. During the whole period since their emancipation none of them have been sued in Court, or brought before a Magistrate to answer to any complaint. Only one of them once obtained a warrant against a person who had assaulted him, who begged his pardon, and was forgiven. The same person, on coming from sea, was arrested the day he landed for a capitation tax on free persons, of which he had not been apprised, and put into prison. The next day he paid the money, about eighteen dollars, and was released. Several of them can read and write. Jeffery's wife, Grace, acts as school-

mistress—she reads well. They have lately built three houses in their village, of wood and shingled. The whole of their houses had been destroyed by the hurricane of 1819, and have since been re-built. They are a fine healthy race, all black, having intermarried with each other, and seem to dwell very happily together."

Now we would put the question, whether it would have been more advantageous for the interest, either of the individuals or of the state, that Mr. Nottingham's twenty-five slaves had continued slaves (liable to all the risks of inhuman owners, and all the other evils of that condition, and particularly to that progressive diminution of their number which has been the common fate of the slaves in almost all our colonies, and among the rest in Tortola), or that they should have been living free and in comfort for nearly fifty years, during which they have accumulated some property, and have increased from twenty-five to forty-three? And, as far as advantage to this Country goes, we will venture to say that the forty-three Nottinghams consume more of British produce and manufactures in a year, and promote the traffic of Tortola itself more, than three times the number of slaves would do. But Mr. Baring will say, this is a single instance. True, but why is it so? Not because there are not many slaves who would have equally rewarded the benevolence of their master, but because there has been but one NOTTINGHAM.

See substance of a Debate in the House of Commons, on the 15*th of May*, 1823, *pages* 234 *to* 238 *inclusive.*

J. TAYLOR, Printer, Bristol Mirror-Office, Small-street.

EXTRACT FROM AN AMERICAN GAZETTE,

ENTITLED

Freedom's Journal.

EDITED BY A MAN OF COLOUR.

MOTTO—"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

———oooo———

SERIOUS ADDRESS TO THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

YOU send Bibles and Missionaries to the uttermost ends of the earth—you compassionate the wanderers of the house of Israel—you use your utmost endeavours to enlighten the idolatrous Heathen, and to teach them the knowledge of the only true God :—nor is the rude Barbarian, or the lawless Savage forgotten.—Wherever human footsteps mark the earth, the knowledge of God is proclaimed, the Gospel preached. Your ministers daily implore the Almighty, to bless the efforts of the wandering Missionary, that through his means the Heathen might be enlightened, the Barbarian softened, the Savage tamed. The objects of your solicitude are afar off! And are their none in this happy land, who have a claim upon your bounty, upon your compassion ? I blush for my country ! Must I tell it ? Yes : In the United States, a land blessed with a free government, salutary laws, and a delightful climate, are thousands, and tens of thousands of our fellow-creatures groaning in darkness, in bondage, and in despair.

The Bramins, Hindoos, Heathen, perish in Ganges sacred stream ; are crushed beneath the iron car of Juggernaut ; or are consumed upon the funeral pyre. *They* live *free,* and die voluntarily. Yet you think their situation deplorable, and leave no means untried to remedy it. Look in our Southern States ; you will there see a class of degraded beings, abject, miserable beyond description, who have been cruelly torn from kindred and Country, inhumanely yoked with brutes, and fettered to the soil ! These poor slaves are too low and degraded to excite compassion in the breasts of Christians ; they are not remembered in the prayers of the righteous—the light of truth breaks not upon *them* ;—to *them* the Bible is not sent ;—to their benighted souls no kind Missionary whispers words of comfort. Notwithstanding they are kept in a situation by their cruel tyrants, in which they can learn nothing but to till the soil, or to bear heavy burdens ; yet, even in this degraded state, the feelings of nature triumph over bondage ; the Slave (yes, a *Slave)* dares to love ; his barbarous master suffers him to live with the woman of his choice :—for what ? To augment the number of human wretches, and when it is for his interest, he inhumanly tears the wife from her husband—the children from their parents : ties, that to the *free,* constitute the dear felicities of life, serve but to agravate *their* woes. The generous parent's heart is broken, when he contemplates his wretched offspring doomed to slavery from their birth ; all the ties of love, of kindred, disregarded by the lawless tyrants. I ask you, I appeal to your feelings, as men, as Christians, if these are not more objects of compassion than those to whom you send Missionaries ? The sufferings of the slaves cry loudly for vengeance ! The means are in your power to alleviate those sufferings ; will you neglect to improve those means ? Shall it be said that the Americans are less humane than the English ? Shall it be said, that you traverse the seas and the farthest corners of the earth to find objects of charity ; while the most abject, miserable race on earth, remained unpitied, unsuccoured in the bosom of your own country ? Forbid it righteous Heaven !

HUDSON, PRINTER, BIRMINGHAM.

REASONS

FOR USING

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

London:
PRINTED FOR THE
Peckham Ladies' African and Anti-Slavery Association,
BY HOWLETT AND BRIMMER, 10, FRITH STREET, SOHO.

1828.

ADDRESS.

To those persons who, from tenderness of feeling, or conscientious scruple, use East India instead of West India sugar, it is unnecessary to apply any additional arguments to their understandings, or any further appeal to their humanity.

There are, however, many humane and well-disposed persons, who sincerely desire the abolition of slavery; but who, from not having had leisure or opportunity to investigate the subject, do not feel convinced that the use of East India sugar is calculated to promote that object. The following concise view of the case, is compiled from several publications on the subject, with the sincere desire that it may satisfy the minds of such persons, that by substituting East India for West India sugar, they are undermining the system of slavery, in the safest, most easy, and effectual manner, in which it can be done.

REASONS

FOR USING

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

In some parts of the East Indies, the fertility of the soil, the cheapness of labour, the abundance of provisions, and some other advantages, enable the sugar-farmer to sell his sugar at 14*s.* per cwt., with a profit to himself.

In the West Indies the first cost of sugar is 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

The wages of a labouring peasant in Bengal, are not more than 2*s.* 6*d.* per month; and the whole expense of the cultivation of an acre of canes, does not exceed what is paid in Jamaica for digging the land into holes for the plants. The fixed capital required to raise 250 tons of sugar in the East Indies would not exceed £800. sterling; to

raise the same quantity in the West Indies, would require a fixed capital in slaves, land, works, &c. of £45,000. In those countries of the East Indies, which produce sugar so abundantly, and at so low a price, the sugar cane is cultivated by free-men, and all the process of preparation and refining, is the work of free hands. Liberty and property, are the foundation of plenty and good agriculture; the latter of which never flourishes where those rights of mankind are not steadily established.

The earth, which lavishly multiplies her productions under the hands of the free-born labourer, seems to shrink into barrenness, under the sweat of the slave. In Virginia, a slave-state, land of the same natural soil and local advantages, will not sell for one third as high as the same description of land will command in Pennsylvania, where it is cultivated by free-men. By the census of the United States taken in 1820, the valuation of the land and houses of New York and Pennsylvania, amounted to more than six hundred millions of dollars, whilst the aggregate of the lands and houses, including more than one million slaves, of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tenessee, and Kentucky, seven of the largest and most wealthy slave-states,

covering a much larger territory, was less than five hundred and twenty millions of dollars; or nearly one sixth less than those two states!

In 1786, the population of New York was 238,897, and that of Maryland 254,000.

In 1827, New York contained about 1,800,000 persons, and Maryland only 430,000!

The state of Ohio raises tobacco by free-labour, and yet can afford to transport it 300 miles by land, to Baltimore, and undersell the Maryland planters, who raise it by slave-labour, in their own local and natural market.

In the West Indies, the time of labour for the slaves is generally from sun-rising to sun-setting. They are summoned from their slumbers by the cracking of the driver's whip, about half an hour before day-light; no children crying for food can detain the female; but with a hoe in one hand, and an infant in the other, or tied up in a cloth behind her, she takes her place by the strong-armed and stout-made man. Those who arrive after the fixed time, are almost sure of being thrown down on the ground and lashed with the driver's whip. Thomas Cooper, who resided some time in Jamaica, informs us that on one occasion he saw three or four old women come too late; knowing they were to be whipped,

as soon as they came up, they threw themselves down on the ground to receive the lashes.

When employed in the labour of the field, the slaves of both sexes, from twenty, perhaps, to fourscore in number, are drawn up in a line, each with a hoe in his hand, and close to them, in the rear, is stationed a driver, or several drivers, in proportion to the number of the gang. These drivers are furnished with a long, thick, and strongly plaited whip, called a cart-whip, each lash of which makes an incision on the back, when the skin is not rendered callous by repeated punishments, and thirty or forty lashes leave them

in a dreadfully lacerated state. The gangs thus disposed, their work begins, and continues without intermission for a certain number of hours, during which, at the peril of the driver, an adequate portion of labour must be performed.

It is the business of the driver, not only to urge forward the whole gang with sufficient speed, but to watch that all in the line, whether male or female, old or young, strong or feeble, work as nearly as possible in equal time, and with equal effect.

It almost necessarily follows, that the weak will be hard pushed to keep up with the strong; and from this cause many negros are hurried to the grave.

The season of crop, or the sugar harvest, continues about five months. The general plan is to begin the manufacture of sugar on Sunday evening, and to continue it, without intermission, either day or night, till about midnight of the Saturday following, when the work ceases for eighteen or twenty hours, to commence again on the Sunday evening. The slaves are divided, with some necessary exceptions, into two gangs; which, besides being both fully occupied in the various labours of the estate, during the day, are engaged on alternate nights, the whole of the night, in the business of sugar-making. On some estates, the two gangs labour half of each night, the one being replaced by the other at midnight. In the exaction of this labour, no distinction is made between men and women. The men employed to drive the mules with the canes from the field, have no regular time of rest either day or night. In some, if not all of the Colonies, there are a great many jobbing gangs, which are hired out to do the heaviest parts of the labour on sugar estates. These gangs have been very aptly compared to over-wrought, or over-driven horses; a double price is paid for them, and they are worked so very much that they do not last long.

Such is the malignant nature of slavery, that it converts those very circumstances which are ordinarily beneficial, into curses. The increased demand for the produce of his labour, which raises the wages of the free-man, and enlarges his comforts, serves only in the case of the slave, to quicken the impulse of the cart-whip, and to grind him sooner to dust. The superior fertility of the soil he cultivates, produces a like effect. Throughout the whole range of the sugar colonies, the rate of mortality amongst the slaves, may be measured by the productiveness of the soil. In the Bahamas, where no sugar is grown, the slaves increase rapidly. In Barbadoes, where the proportion of sugar to the population is least, they increase in a small degree. In St. Kitts, and Jamaica, where the proportion of sugar is greater, there is a considerable decrease. In St. Vincent's, Grenada, Tobago, and Demerara, where the proportion of sugar is the largest, there the decrease in the number of the slaves proceeds at a much more rapid rate; at a rate in some of them, which would unpeople the earth in half a century.

The late returns from the West Indies to the British Government, go to prove the remarkable

fact, that not only the misery of the slave, but the distress of the planter, will be found to run parallel with the fertility of the soil he cultivates, and the consequent profits of his culture, and high appreciation of his slaves. In the colonies which are most fertile, and where the value of slaves is nearly three times as high as in many other of the colonies, the number of slaves sold in execution, is nearly three times as great as elsewhere. The rigorous exaction of servile labour, may be expected to issue in the blasted hopes of the oppressor.

The bounties and protections which the people of England pay to the Colonists, have alone supported their cruel and destructive system, which must have fallen, if left to itself. These bounties and protections in favour of West India sugar, may be estimated at £1,700,000 annually; and it is this large sum paid by the people of this country to the growers of sugar, over and above what that sugar would otherwise cost, which does in fact chiefly maintain the wretched system of colonial bondage. It is calculated that there are in the West Indies about 1800 sugar plantations, and amongst the proprietors of these, the £1,700,000

is of course divided, making on an average from £900 to £1000 a year to each slave-holding sugar-planter. The cost of keeping the West Indies, added to the effect of the bounties and protecting duties, imposes on this country a burden of £3,300,000 annually. Lord Sheffield affirms, that the expense of defending the sugar Islands by sea alone, during the American war, cost Great Britain more than the fee-simple of those Islands is worth.

Whilst we continue these means of support, thus encouraging and rewarding the perpetuation and aggravation of slavery, we set ourselves in direct opposition to the beneficent designs of the Almighty towards these his oppressed creatures. Few circumstances could tend more directly to improve the moral and social state of the West Indies, than the residence of the planters and their families on their own estates. But bounties and protections enable the planters to pay for the waste of property and life, occasioned by their own absence and neglect, and by the substituting hired agents. Remove these bounties and protections, and our planters would be compelled, like other classes of men, to attend to their own concerns.

Let us, individually, bring this great question closely home to our own bosoms. If we purchase the commodity, we participate in the crime. The laws of our country may hold the sugar-cane to our lips, steeped in the blood of our fellow-creatures; but they cannot compel us to accept the loathsome potion. Let us not think that the crime rests alone with those who conduct the traffic, or the legislature by which it is protected. The slave-dealer, the slave-holder, and the slave-driver, are the agents of the consumer, and may be considered as employed and hired by him to procure the commodity. By holding out the temptation, he is the original cause, the first mover in the horrid process. Nor are we by any means warranted to consider our individual share in producing these evils, in a trivial point of view. A family that uses five pounds of sugar per week, with the same proportion of rum, will by the abstaining from the consumption of West India produce for 21 months, prevent the slavery or murder of ONE fellow-creature; eight such families in 19½ years, will prevent the slavery or murder of ONE HUNDRED.

It has been calculated, that if one tenth of the inhabitants of this country abstained from the use of West India sugar, and used East India, their influence in discouraging slave-labour, and encouraging free-labour, would be sufficient to abolish slavery in the West Indies.

May every man, before he indulges his appetite with the blood-bought luxury, reflect upon the price it cost. Not eightpence, or tenpence, or twelvepence, or fourteenpence the pound only; but groans, and wounds, and death. As he sweetens his tea, let him reflect on the bitterness at the bottom of the cup. Let him bring the subject home to his heart, and say, as he truly may, this lump cost the poor slave a groan,—and this, a bloody stroke with the cart-whip;—and this, perhaps, worn down by fatigue and wretchedness and despair, he sunk under his misery and died! And then let him swallow his beverage with what appetite he may.

Let every one remember that by using his exertions for the abolition of slavery, he may prevent the perpetration of innumerable crimes. How few,

if one single man, could be found, who would support the system, were it but possible to bring before each individual of the whole number of those who promote its continuance, his own specific share of the whole mass of crimes and miseries! —The exact amount, either way, will one day be known!

Printed by Howlett & Brimmer, 10, *Frith Street, Soho,*
For the Peckham Ladies' African and Anti-Slavery Association.